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Editors and Proprietors.
OFFICE No. 51 CLARK STREET.
"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Senator Douglas received an ovation last evening from the loyal people of Chicago, of which any man might have been proud. Partisan differences and the hot enmities of the old time in which parties existed, were forgotten, and Republicans and Democrats united in an effort to do him honor. He repaid their labor by a war speech in which the necessity of sustaining the Government and vindicating the honor of the flag was eloquently enforced. We regret that the pressure of other matters forbids an extended editorial notice of his remarks. A brief sketch of his reception will be found on the fourth page.

ALL GOING RIGHT.

Our paper, this morning, contains satisfactory evidences that all's going smoothly and vigorously on at Washington, and wherever else the Federal power is felt. Forts Pickens, Monroe, and McHenry safe, Washington secure, a call about to be issued, a *corps d'armee* just ready to move, the enemy few and undisciplined,—why should we growl?

FORTRESS MONROE.

We have no patience with the alarmists who, on the strength of a guess of some vagabond letter writer, assume that the loyal men at Washington have put wicked restraints upon the loyal men at Fortress Monroe, and forthwith cry out that that important work will at once pass into the enemy's hands! In the name of all that is decent we ask, Does the Lieutenant General deserve such treatment at anybody's hands? Is he a fool, knave, traitor? If neither, why assail him with such injurious doubts? Fortress Monroe is safe, now, and will be so next month, next year, all next decade.

AN EXPECTED MARCH.

Public expectation is not to be disappointed. Our special dispatches from Washington assure us in the most positive manner that a *corps d'armee*, under command of Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, will push its way from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Washington, at the earliest possible moment. Whether the safety of the Capital is now so well assured that that corps may venture to take Baltimore in its route, again try the temper of the mob in that city and thereby incur the chance of delay, we are not informed. It is probable, however, from the extensive preparations going on at Annapolis, that the troops are expected there. It is not for us to say where or when they shall go; but we may be allowed to entreat those in authority to send them forward without an hour's unnecessary loss of time. The people demand energy, vigor, audacity. Events cannot come too thick and too fast for them. Their appetite for blood is aroused, and their hopes of victory are stimulated. Every hour that delays the triumph of the just cause and the supremacy of the law, hangs heavily on their hands. Each week is now an age. Do something! is their constant cry.

WELL DONE, CHICAGO.

Three weeks ago there was not a full military company in the city, even for holiday purposes. To-day Chicago has THIRTEEN COMPANIES in actual service, with a reserve corps of TWENTY-FIVE full companies ready to march at the tap of the drum—twenty-five exclusive of the Home Guard and Van Arman's Regiment, not yet complete! These companies will average, rank and file, ninety men each—a total of THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY. If any large city has done better in proportion to population, we would be glad to know its name.

THE SECOND CALL.

In none of our exchanges do we see any authoritative announcement of a second call for volunteers. The New York papers give us no further insight; but a special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette* is as follows:

APRIL 30th.—It has been determined to-day to increase the new levy of volunteers, regulars and sailors, to 83,000 men, and further to accept 25,000 men, on three months' service, over and above the 75,000 originally asked for. The total number to be in arms soon is 183,000.

This is a far different announcement from that brought us Tuesday by telegraph, via New York; but it is in itself improbable. The President has not the power, without the concurrence of Congress, to add 83,000 to the Army and Navy; and it is improbable that, calling for more volunteers, he would content himself with the paltry number of 25,000. It is likely that the Washington papers which will be received to-morrow, will throw more light on the subject. Meanwhile, it is clear, if a call has been made, that there is a gross error in the time for which they are asked to serve. The President cannot employ volunteers more than thirty days after the meeting of Congress. That body is called together for the 4th of July. No call then can contemplate the employment of State troops beyond the 4th of August, without their own consent.

LATER.—Our special dispatches from Washington explain all that is obscure about this matter. To them our readers are referred.

Slander on the Seventh Regiment.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The following comes to us from a Secession source at Alexandria, via New Orleans, and must be taken for what it is worth:

The New York Seventh Regiment declare they will not invade Virginia, consequently they are looked upon with suspicion by the Administration.

The degree of credit to which this New Orleans dispatch is entitled, may be estimated from the fact that every man of the Seventh Regiment took the prescribed oath on last Saturday, in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, to support the Constitution, obey the President and their officers, and to serve the Government faithfully wherever duty was assigned to them to perform.

The men of the Seventh Regiment regard Virginia as a part of the United States, and they have no more respect for a rebel in that State than for a rebel in any other insurgent State. The dispatch shows what sort of lying reports are spread over the South for purposes of deception, to keep the masses in the dark as to the real state of feeling in the North. The Seventh Regiment will repel the report as a calumny on their loyalty and patriotism. They are unconditional Union men, and abhor treason in Virginia as much as in South Carolina, and even more.

Ellsworth's Zouaves.

We publish a full account of the departure from New York, for the seat of war, of Col. Ellsworth's famous Fire Zouaves. Every man was armed with a Sharpe's rifle with sword bayonet, revolver and bowie-knife. They are uniformed in the Imperial French Zouave [illegible]. No regiment has left New York with greater eclat, not excepting the pet Seventh. Indeed Ellsworth's regiment is likely to be as great a favorite with New Yorkers as the old and aristocratic Seventh. Ellsworth has secured the services of six or eight of the best of the original Chicago Zouaves to assist in drilling his firemen. They all hold commissions in the regiment. The military skill of the "Chicago boys" will make it one of the most efficient in the army, for discipline and [illegible] as well as for fighting.

From Washington.

VIGOROUS MEASURES TAKEN.

A Corps d'Armee about to Move.

A SURPLUS OF MEN.

NEWS OF THE THREE FORTS.

Satisfactory Assurances.

THE SKY IS BRIGHT—THE REBELS TOO LATE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

I am able to state on the highest authority that a *corps d'armée* will move, at the earliest possible moment, from Pennsylvania through Maryland towards Washington, under command of Gen. Patterson.

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning contains a leader recognizing the right of the Federal Government to march troops through Maryland. There is no doubt that Gen. Patterson will be allowed to pass unmolested.

Messrs. Everts, Pierpont and Vanderpoel had an interview with the President yesterday for the purpose of urging vigorous measures, in the name of the leading citizens of New York. *They received perfectly satisfactory assurances.*

Rufus King, Minister to Rome, obtained leave of absence for three months to take command of Wisconsin regiment.

The President received a dispatch this afternoon announcing the arrival of Capt. Meigs, from Fort Pickens, in New York. He brings the first official news of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. All the troops that sailed from New York on the Collins steamer Atlantic, and other transports, including two batteries of flying artillery, together with immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, were successfully landed. Over a thousand troops are now in the fort and about the same number outside, busily engaged throwing up fortifications on Santa Rosa Island. Fort Pickens may now be set down as safe, as against any force cotton the rebels can possibly raise against it.

No news from Fort Monroe has been received for some days at the War Department; but Gen. Scott considers that point perfectly safe.

Fort McHenry has now a garrison of 1200 men. 800 volunteers were thrown into it under cover of night, some days since. Knowledge of this fact has a good deal to do with the caving in of the Baltimoreans.

Gen. Scott says he has more troops here now than he wants, the numerical strength of the Army of Occupation having now reached nearly 20,000.

Gen. Patterson's *corps d'armée* will move in two columns, one down the Northern Central and the other down the Baltimore and Wilmington Railroad, upon Baltimore. Each will be 10,000 strong. Another 10,000 will be collected at Annapolis for demonstrations against Baltimore.

Reliable advices from from Virginia render it certain that, in spite of all paper armies, there is now not over an aggregate number of 8,000 men collected at various points in that State, a large portion of which are an undrilled and unarmed mob.

Grand parades and drills are now the order of day here. The President visits the quarters of troops daily.

Most of the Northern troops will go into camp about the city, or soon as the necessary preparations are made. Seventh Regiment Band performed in White House grounds this afternoon—brilliant assemblage gathered.—President appeared and was lustily cheered, and thanked the people in a few remarks.

The statement that the Government has issued an order calling out 40,000 volunteers for three years, 25,000 regulars for five years and eighteen thousand seamen for five years, is erroneous. No such call has yet been made. A requisition for additional forces will be issued in a day or two; but it will be for forty thousand more volunteers for three months, and twenty-five thousand volunteers for land, and eighteen thousand for sea service, during the duration of the war.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Doings of the Legislature.

Ten Regiments Bill Passed.

FATE OF OTHER MEASURES.

A QUARREL THREATENED.

Various other Matters.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Church's bill to prevent rendering aid to rebels was taken up, amended and passed, as follows:

AN ACT to prevent rendering aid to rebels.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission from any person or persons, State or States, who are the enemies of this State or the United States, or in rebellion against the laws thereof, or who shall levy war against this State or Government, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war or rebellion against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other article for their aid or comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in any way concerned in forming, any combination, plot or conspiracy for betraying the State or the United States, or any subject or citizen thereof, into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or organized, or pretended Government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State, or the United States, or shall use any threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward with intent to oppose, pervert, or subvert the Government of the United States, to induce any person or persons to abandon such service, or to withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this State for that purpose,—every person so offending and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not less than one nor more than twenty-five years, and pay a fine of not less than five hundred or more than ten thousand dollars, which fine shall be a lien on all the real and personal property of the person so convicted from the date of the indictment, or from the date of the arrest if arrested before indictment.

SEC. 2d. That if any person or persons within this State, shall sell, build, furnish, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in selling, building, constructing, altering or fitting out, any vessel or vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purposes, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatsoever, to make war on the United States, or to resist by force or otherwise the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-five years and pay a fine not exceeding the whole value of the real and personal property owned by the person or persons so convicted, to be a lien as provided in the first section of this act. Provided that a conviction or acquittal under this act shall not bar any prosecution for treason under any law now in force in this State.

SEC. 3. All arms and munitions of war in this State, or in transition through this State, or upon any of the rivers of this State, or its borders, either belonging to or designed for any such person or persons in rebellion as aforesaid, either within this State or elsewhere, shall be liable to be seized; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers, civil or military, of this State, and lawful for all other persons to seize and detain all such arms and munitions, and cause them to be securely stored and kept, and shall immediately give information to the Governor of this State, with a schedule of such arms and munitions stored and detained, who shall advertise the taking and detention of the same in the *Weekly State Journal* and [illegible] for sixty days, when, if they are not claimed and prosecuted for by some person or persons claiming them, not in violation of this act, he shall cause them to be removed to the State Arsenal and pay all expenses incurred thereby from the Military fund.

SEC. 4. No arms or munitions of war shall be sent or shipped to any place out of this State, except on the order of the President of the United States, or the Governor of this State, or of the proper officer acting in pursuance of law; and the absence of any such order shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence that such arms and munitions of war are owned by or intended for the use of some person or persons in rebellion against the government and laws as aforesaid; and in the absence of proof to the contrary shall justify such seizure and detention.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The vote on the passage of the bill was, ayes 44, noes 20.

Mr. Kieffer rose to a personal explanation. He read from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE an extract from the Carbondale *Times*, giving a report of a secession meeting in Carbondale, and pretending to publish the purport of a speech of him, Kieffer, at said meeting. He denied that he had made a secession speech on that occasion.

The bill to provide for an Arsenal and for the purchase of rifles, sabres, artillery, gunpowder, etc., appropriating half a million dollars therefor, was taken up and passed. Ayes 65, noes none.

The Ten Regiment bill was then taken up, and on motion that the House concur with the Senate amendments, the amendments were rejected, ayes 19, noes 48.

SENATE.—The Ten Regiment bill was taken up and amended by providing that one regiment shall be taken from each Congressional District instead of taking companies according to their enrollment on the books of the Adjutant General; also, raising the appropriation from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one million dollars. The amendment providing for one hundred nurses to each regiment was stricken out by the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill then passed.

The House bill, to protect the transportation of troops, provisions, and munitions of war by railroad, was then taken up and passed.

The state of the Ten Regiment bill is as follows: The Senate adopted the original House bill, with amendments; the House refused to concur with the amendments, and it goes back to the Senate, where the question will be on adhering or receding. The probability is that the Senate will recede by one majority, and the bill thus become a law. The Governor will veto the two million bill, because it appoints commissioners to audit the expenses of the war in violation of the Constitution, which declares that all such officers shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

There is no objection to the men named in the bill; indeed the Governor is willing to appoint them, but he will not consent to a palpable violation of the Constitution.

The controversy on this punctilio is exceedingly bitter, and the appearances now are that if the bill is vetoed, the Legislature will pass the bill over the Governor's head, on the Constitutional point. The Governor is clearly right.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.

AFTERNOON DISPATCH.—In the House, the two million bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up and the House refused to concur in the amendments, by ayes 29, nays 38. Subsequently the Senate, having adhered to its amendments, the House refused to recede from its disagreement, and called for a Committee of Conference, which was appointed as follows: Of the House, Messrs. Scammon, Erwin, Jarrot, Talbot, and Smith of Knox; of the Senate, Messrs. Mack, Marshall, and Kuykendall.

The House then took up the bill for re-organizing the militia of Illinois, and, after a few amendments, passed it—ayes 39, nays 37.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the Ten Regiment bill, and the House thereupon concurred in the same—ayes 52, nays 21—and the bill thus became a law. As finally passed, it appropriates one million of dollars, but makes no provision for the regiment of cavalry.

The bill to stay executions against volunteers, and to require continuance to be granted in all suits against such volunteers in actual service, was taken up by the House and passed—ayes 50, noes 1.

The General Militia bill was read the first time in the Senate, and, on motion to suspend the rules for a second reading, an objection was raised and the bill required to lie over.

Both Houses adjourned to meet at 7½ P. M.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Committee of Conference on the two million bill have reached an agreement, to the effect that the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer shall issue bonds, from time to time, according to the exigencies of the public service, and that Thos. H. Campbell, Wm. B. Plato and John M. Palmer shall be Commissioners to audit the expenses of the war.

In the House this evening, the bill to prevent the transmission of telegraph messages in cipher, and to punish the sending of treasonable dispatches was passed. Ayes 59, noes none. It thus becomes a law.

The Senate bill to authorize counties, cities and towns to raise and appropriate money for war purposes also passed—ayes 49, noes 1.

Both Houses adjourned before the Conference Committee reported. The probability is that their bill will pass both branches of the Legislature in the morning; that the Governor will veto it, and that they will then pass it over his veto. The bone of the contention is the appointment of the Auditing Commissioners.

I was mistaken in saying that the amendment to the Ten Regiment bill in the Senate, providing for one hundred nurses to each regiment, was adopted. It was adopted in Committee of the Whole as a rider to Mr. Ogden's amendment, providing for a corps of sappers and miners, and the whole was then voted down. This evening Mr. Ogden introduced a bill providing for an independent corps of nurses, which was discussed at considerable length by himself and Mr. Richmond, and finally passed. A smutty amendment, offered by Mr. Rodgers, was choked down without being read, by Mr. Mack, who read an article from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in that behalf.

It is but justice to the working members of the Senate, to say, that Kuykendall objects to suspending the rules for expediting business, on almost every occasion, thus requiring all bills to be read through in three successive days, before they can be put finally on their passage. There seems to be a determination this evening to stay until all necessary business can be put through in the regular way. Under the operation of Kuykendall's factious hostility, the General Militia bill cannot be brought to a vote before Friday.

Mr. Wallace, of Ottawa, was to-day formally elected Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment.

Col. Paine's Regiment paraded the streets to-day, under arms, making a splendid appearance, and then marched to the Great Western Depot. Only one more regiment remains to be mustered under the first call of the President.

There is a great deal of pulling and hauling for places in this regiment, and some doubts are expressed this evening whether the Washington Independents of Chicago will go into it.

FROM CAIRO.

Rumors of Attack.

PEOPLE LEAVING THE TOWN.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

Flying rumors in abundance say that the people of this city are leaving in numbers for places of greater safety.

The members of the expected force are drilling all the while in Columbus and Paducah. It is said that 2,000 men and 1,000 stand of arms were landed at Columbus to-day; and this evening it is said that a boat landed arms and men above here, on the Ohio river, to be sent across the country to the place of rendezvous at Columbus.

A man who had just been driven away from Memphis, offered a private fifty dollars to pay for his place in a Company; the tender was declined.

The boys are in excellent spirits.

SPRINGFIELD, May 1, 1861.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The following despatch was received this morning from Col. Prentiss:

CAIRO, 1st—To GOV. YATES—Seventeen hundred stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., last night, twenty miles from here. Seven pieces of cannon were landed yesterday at Paducah. One company from New Madrid, Mo., went to Columbus last night.

Signed, B. PRENTISS, Com't.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, May 1.—The Connecticut Legislature convened to-day. Gov. Buckingham's Message recommends an efficient State Militia; says forty-one volunteer companies have already been accepted. The regiments will not leave the State until they are fully equipped with camp and baggage train, and prepared to take care of themselves. The Legislature will make liberal appropriations for war purposes. The State is out of debt and owns $400,000 bank stock.

ELLSWORTH'S FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Their Departure for Washington.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The firemen Zouaves left the city yesterday for the seat of government and now seat of war. Since the departure of the gallant Sixty-Ninth, there has been no occasion on which the people have shown so much enthusiasm, and such an overflow of patriotic feeling as that of yesterday. The circumstances are somewhat peculiar. The First Regiment New York Zouaves does not include a man who might not, if he had chosen, decline the hardships and dangers of the camp and battle field, and let others work out the great problem of destiny, and endure the sufferings and obtain the glory.

Late on Sunday night the express from Springfield, Mass., arrived, having in charge a large number of boxes containing Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, of the most improved manufacture. The regiment was therefore put in immediate readiness to leave on the morrow.

H. J. Winser, of the *Times*, accompanies the regiment as private secretary to Col. Ellsworth.

The regiment is full, and, indeed, numbers rather more than the complement of 1,000 men.

Early yesterday morning a large crowd assembled on Canal street and Broadway, contiguous to the Zouave headquarters, and waited in the hot sunshine for a sight of the departure. Colonel Ellsworth was hustling around in the quarters, preparing the general arrangements for departing. The soldiers were marched in by companies, and each one presented with a Sharpe's rifle and revolver. They then marched out again and took their stand in line, on either side of Canal street. The distributing of arms occupied some two hours, and many lady friends of the soldiers gained admittance to the building, and bid good-bye to the brave men. The leave-taking seemed often to be a mixture of smiling faces and tearful eyes—of pleasant, tremulous words, but swelling, deep emotions. Many a Zouave received a present of a flower, or bouquet, or more durable remembrance—a miniature, from some one of the fair who had come to see him depart to the wars.

All preparations having been made for starting, the officers of the regiment were called to the front near two carriages, which contained Mrs. J. J. Astor and her friends. Mr. Wickham, President of the Fire Department, then presented the regiment with a beautiful silk flag, on which was emblazoned the insignia of the department and the motto, "The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave."

Mrs. Astor and her friends then alighted from their carriage, and Gen. Dix, on their behalf, presented the regiment with another neat silk flag, bearing the stars and stripes. Gen. Dix made some brief remarks, commending the flag to their safe and honorable keeping. He was sure that where the bullets flew thickest and the fire was most fatal, they would carry this beautiful flag with which they were honored. [Cheers.]

Col. Ellsworth replied, on behalf of the regiment, that he knew it was peculiarly pleasant to them to receive such a token of regard. He could not attempt to share all the feelings of pride and satisfaction of the members of his regiment at receiving the colors, as he had been but recently associated with them. He knew within them beat brave hearts. The fame which they had as a body of firemen would be increased, he felt assured, by their military action in other scenes. He knew that the beautiful flag with which they were honored would be bravely defended by his Zouaves, for while one of them breathed it would be vindicated.

The entire regiment then commenced their line of march. Cheers arose from the immense crowd, and those who filled the overlooking windows waved the usual good bye with handkerchiefs and fair hands. Amid such demonstrations of appreciation and interest the regiment marched, escorted by hundreds of their fellow firemen, in their uniform of heavy fire hats and red shirts, bearing a banner inscribed, "If our country calls, the rest are ready." The firemen boys, in their peculiar costumes, armed with the short rifle, and bowie at the belt, all standing in order with faces turned toward the new stand of colors, was a fit subject alike for the historian or the artist. Before starting they gave three loud cheers for the fair donors of the flag. Their general mode of cheering, however, is somewhat original. They count, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and utter a prolonged tig-a-a-r, Zouave. During the whole of their route they were greeted by a continued chorus of the most enthusiastic cheers.

From the time that the forward part of the regiment came in sight, till the last red-capped and brown-jacketed soldier had passed, the majority of the spectators seemed to feel it incumbent upon them to utter as many huzzas as the ability of their lungs permitted. Twenty members of the Seventh Regiment, who were unable to go before, accompanied them, with the intention of joining the Seventh at Washington.

ARRIVAL AT THE PIER.

The Baltic, on which they were to embark, lay at the foot of Canal street, with steam up, and everything prepared for an immediate departure.

At 4½ o'clock the regiment arrived, the gates were thrown open and the men entered, preceded by a band playing "Dixie." The band took up its station beside the gang plank and the soldiers marched in, cheering and singing in concert with the band. The scene was highly enthusiastic and spirited. The men proceeded to the vessel in a half dancing gait and rang out the "Red, White and Blue" with a deafening chorus, swing their caps in the air or placing them on the muzzle of their rifles. Two of their number stepped aside from the ranks and executed an impromptu dance, in which the Zouave somersault, and other agile exercises, were performed.

At 6 o'clock the regiment was all on board, and the Baltic glided away into the stream, heavily freighted with the unique costumed Zouaves, who gave three cheers and received three times that number. A salute was fired from the pier, and answered by the bow guns of the Baltic. Ferry and tug boats also responded by ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, and scores of small boats put out into the steamer's wake, following her for a short time, and then returning to the pier.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Harney—Augmentation of the Army and Navy—The Blockade.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 9 P. M.

Gen. Harney arrived here to-night from Richmond, whither he was conveyed by the Secessionist militia of Virginia, who arrested him at Harper's Ferry. He was promptly released by Gov. Letcher, who apologised freely for the arrest and detention, declaring it was entirely the result of mistake on the part of a newly-appointed and over-zealous Militia General.

Harney is very guarded in his expressions as to his future course, giving not the slightest indication as to whether he contemplates resigning or to maintain his loyalty to the Government. He says he saw very few troops at Richmond, and thus confirms other statements from that quarter, showing the Confederate forces assembled there thus far to be very limited in number.

Commodore Stringham, on the first of May, assumes command as Admiral of the entire blockading squadron, and will proceed to a rigid enforcement of his duties.

A rumor having started that a battery has been thrown up by the Virginians on the heights at the White House, below Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, an actual examination was yesterday made of the grounds there, and for a mile or two all around, and nothing of the kind was anywhere discoverable.

Foreign Aid in the War.

[Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861.

It is stated by the best authority that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer Persia at New York until full despatches could be forwarded by him to the home government. Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States government, for the suppression of the slave State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the rebel government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of secession ports.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Queen Victoria to suppress the slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

[The above is believed to be wholly destitute of truth.—ED. TRIB.]

Go Away from Home to Hear the News.

[From the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian.]

DIFFICULTY AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—Passengers by the boat yesterday report that when the boat passed Cairo, a collision was hourly expected between the Republican volunteer companies, from Northern Illinois, and the citizens of Cairo, led by Gen. Len. G. Faxon. It seems, as near as we could get at the story, that the Government had imported a Republican to act as Postmaster, which had produced much ill feeling, and the people determined to run the appointee out of the city. A crowd, headed by Brig. Gen. Len, took the Postmaster out and hung him up, but let him down before it was too late, and after scaring him badly, turned him loose. He put out on the first train, and his story exasperating the Republicans, two military companies were dispatched from Springfield, to reinstate the Postmaster and punish the offenders. The troops had not arrived when the boat passed, but were hourly expected on the train. The people of Cairo and the adjacent country, with a considerable force from Paducah, were ready to meet the troops. The probabilities are that if the troops came they got a warm reception.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR!

BALTIMORE GETTING SENSIBLE.

Affairs in Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE—URIAH HEEP.

THE DEAD OF FORT MOULTRIE.

THAT'S THE TALK.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Post's* special dispatch says arrangements are being made for the resumption of the Northern mail service. Gen. Scott will soon change his head quarters to Philadelphia. 30,000 troops are to be concentrated at Washington.

Gen. Bonham is reported as in command of the rebel troops in Virginia.

Lord Lyons denies the report that he had solicited an armistice.

A letter from a member of the 7th Regiment says six Secessionists were caught on the 27th, and two were shot on the morning of the 28th, another was to be shot the next morning. Several had been arrested for tearing up the railroad track.

A private letter from Annapolis says the Brig Caledonia has two men hanging from her yard-arm. One for smuggling powder and provisions to Charleston, the other for piloting the 7th Regiment on the Chesapeake Bar, with the intention that the Baltimore Secessionists should capture Annapolis before the 7th reached there.

No fortifications, either side of the Potomac or Chesapeake are in the hands of the Secessionists. The Secession flag was floating at Alexandria when the Bienville left.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A special dispatch to the *World* says arrangements have been made for the resumption of travel by rail via Baltimore and York, Pa. All the Southern journals received to day state that large numbers of troops are gathering there, and the free negroes are being impressed into the service.

Nearly every portion of Washington and the District is connected by telegraph.

Letters received to-day from Paris state that the French Government is fully posted on American affairs, and no sympathy is felt for the Confederate States.

Contrary to often-repeated rumors, it is reliably ascertained that Martial Law will not be proclaimed here, unless there shall be a reason for it, which certainly does not exist.

Among the unfounded reports to-day was one that the War Department had received a dispatch, stating that the Confederate State troops were concentrating in Virginia for an immediate raid on Washington. Military men have no fears on that subject.

Orders have been issued to commanders of regiments and independent companies to make their reports to head quarters of the Department at Washington, stating, among other things, the strength of their respective commands; character of their arms; supply of ammunition; degree of proficiency in their drill, and the character of the same; if they understand the drill as skirmishers; if they have practiced at the target, and the range and proficiency thereof; if they know the manual of the bayonet exercise. They will also state their ability to take the field, as to camp and garrison equipage, and organization of their commissary, quartermaster, and medical departments. Commanders will be held accountable for the want of good discipline. The article of war will be read to the respective commands on the Sabbath at the inspection before going to church, and they will be governed by the regulations for the army of the United States.

A leave of absence of three months has been granted Col. King, Minister to Rome, to enable him to command the Wisconsin volunteers; also, to Carl Schurz, Minister to Spain, who proposes to raise a company of cavalry.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The following comes to us from a Secession source at Alexandria, via New Orleans, and must be taken for what it is worth:

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 29, via New Orleans, 30.—Four vessels, two steamers and two transports with Northern troops, passed up this morning.

"Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation recommending the State to occupy a neutral position. Citizens are still compelled to leave Washington for their sympathy with the South.

"A large quantity of shells have been landed at Fort Washington. Two men from South Carolina and one from Washington were confined as prisoners in the Capitol for being Secessionists.

"The New York 7th Regiment declare they will not invade Virginia, consequently they are looked upon with suspicion by the Administration. [This, of course, is a foul libel.] The 71st New York Regiment, quartered at Inauguration Hall, revolted on account of the bad quarters, and had to be removed to the Navy Yard.

"A man named Boyd was arrested on the Island at Washington by two men on account of expressing Southern sentiments, and shot at midnight.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 30th inst., unless the whole amount offered be taken sooner at par, for $4,000,000 of stocks of the United States, under the act of June 1st, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury Notes."

NEW YORK, May 1st.—The *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says Gen. Harney denies any intention of resigning. Return trains for the North commence running to-day.

It is reported that Gov. Letcher is about to issue a proclamation, forbidding the passage of Southern troops through Virginia.

A man has been arrested in Gov. Sprague's quarters as a spy.

A letter from Fort Monroe says there is no danger of an attack there; 2,000 men are in the fort. They are much annoyed by fugitive slaves seeking refuge there, but in all cases they are returned. No batteries will be allowed to be erected within range.

Matters in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1st.—Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, charged the Grand Jury this morning. He called attention particularly to the attack of the mob on the military on the 19th of April, that the guilty might be brought to punishment.

After reciting the occurrences of the 19th of April, he says it is your duty, gentlemen, under the solemn oaths you have taken, impartially to inquire into these occurrences and present such persons as bore part in the riot. The very existence of society depends upon your faithful discharge of this duty. You will inquire whether there was preconcert and preparation, and by whom. You are bound to present those who aided in obstructing the Railroad, prevented the safe march of the troops, and assisted in impeding their passage. At the same time it is your duty to inquire whether any of our own citizens were, without justification or provocation, fired upon by troops and killed.

Besides the loss of life, the violence done to property, the breaking into stores, the assuming of unlawful authority, the irregular and illegal arming of troops, the attempt by organizations unknown to the law to usurp the lawful government, also deserve your attention.

The Judge concludes that the potent voice of law should be heard above the din of strife, else all security and stability is gone. There will be nothing left of our social fame worthy of an effort to preserve.

After the crowd had left the Custom House to-day, a man named Geo. Lemon, in the uniform of the Maryland Guards, deliberately cut down the American flag, which fell into the arms of a bystander. He was immediately arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, and with some difficulty saved from the wrath of the few Union men present, and conveyed to the police station, where he awaits examination. The Guards, it is said, will expel the offender.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The following circular to the Government at Washington will be extensively signed by our citizens. It says:

"In our opinion military forces or stores ought to pass through Baltimore without hindrance, and we will use our best efforts to prevent any obstruction."

A memorial to the Legislature asks the rebuilding of the bridges and repairing of all lines of communication.

The Police Commissioners have removed the restrictions on the exportation of breadstuffs.

Resolutions were offered in the Maryland Legislature, and referred to a select Committee, saying if more troops were necessary for the defence of the Capitol, they may be transported over the railroads of Maryland.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to wait on Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher to bring about an understanding whereby civil war may be averted.

An American flag was presented to the Home Guards by the Ladies of Frederick.

Good from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—At noon the Star Spangled Banner was raised with great demonstrations of enthusiasm from the Post Office and Custom House, by order of the newly appointed officials. It was greeted with tremendous cheers for the Union and the old flag. The crowd then joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

April 30.—Three spontaneous Union meetings were held to-night, in different sections of the city. Resolutions were adopted in favor of sustaining the Government, expressing approbation of Gen. Scott, and a determination to maintain the honor of the national flag. Union badges are quite prominent on the streets.

Jeff. Davis Heard From.

MONTGOMERY, April 29.—Congress met at noon to-day. President Davis's message announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the government. It says that the declaration of war made against the Confederation of Abraham Lincoln, rendered it necessary to convene Congress to devise means to replenish the treasury, and for the defense of the country. The President then reviews the relations heretofore existing between the States and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result by the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards the Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the "prudent caution" observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heroism, daring and magnanimity after the bombardment. He recommends the appointment of diplomatic agents. He says the Confederacy, through Mr. Stephens, has concluded a convention with Virginia which has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurance that the Southern States will soon stake their fortunes with ours.

He says the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Post Master General can soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy.

The Railroad Companies propose liberal rates for transportation of mails, and will receive in compensation the bonds of the Confederacy. He says: "A people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. Our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the Free States. All we ask is to be let alone—that none shall attempt our subjugation by wars. This we will and must resist to the direst extremity. The moment this intention is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is manifested with a firm reliance on that Divine power which covers with His protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent rights to freedom, independence and self-government."

The Re-inforcement of Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship Atlantic arrived to-day. She reports that she reached Fort Taylor, Key West, on the 13th, receiving additional troops, ammunition, &c., and sailed again for Fort Pickens, arriving off Santa Rosa on the 16th. Landed re-inforcements at Fort Pickens on the night of the 16th, without accident.

The Powhatan arrived on the 17th. The Wyandotte, St. Louis, Sabine, Supply, and Brooklyn were there. The steamer Illinois arrived on the 19th, and landed her re-inforcements on the 20th.

From Nebraska.

OMAHA, May 1.—Gov. Black has issued a proclamation recommending a thorough volunteer organization throughout the Territory. He has already supplied companies with arms and equipments, and seems determined to place Nebraska in the best possible condition of defense. It is supposed that at least one regiment of Nebraska volunteers will be mustered into the service of the United States for home defence. Nebraska is a unit for the Constitution and the Union. It is rumored that Gov. Black will immediately on the arrival of his successor, return to Pennsylvania, having been called there to assume an important military command.

Something Important Going On.

ANNAPOLIS, May 1.—Fortifications, commanding Annapolis, the Railroad, and the country for two miles around, were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military depot yesterday. General Butler will remain here. All the movements are as secret as possible. Orders were given yesterday to arrest all newspaper correspondents. Something important is going on.

The Dead of Fort Moultrie.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Capt. Carson, of the schooner R. R. Pitts, from Charleston, states that he was at the wharf near Fort Moultrie during Sumter's bombardment, and that on Sunday night 50 dead bodies were carried across his track to land, and Monday night 40 more were carried out at one time, and 60 at another. Capt. Carson and mate saw and counted the bodies; and all the soldiers were sworn to deny any loss of life.

Sailing of Foreign Ministers.

BOSTON, May 1.—Mr. Adams, Minister to England, Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia, and Mr. Haldeman, Minister to Switzerland, left on the Niagara for Europe.

The remains of the bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers killed at Baltimore arrived to-day and were received with military honors.

Western Virginia.

WHEELING, VA., May 1.—A meeting of the merchants of this city, held to-day to determine what action should be taken in regard to the renewal of State license, which expired yesterday, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. The feeling was strongly in opposition to renewal.

Re-action in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, May 1.—A Union meeting was held here yesterday and addressed by ex-Governor Stewart, who was received with acclamation. Resolutions in favor of neutrality were passed by an overwhelming majority. No disturbance was made. City quiet.

A New Project to Make a Raise.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., April 26.—Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities and directing the payment of money into the State Treasury, to be refunded with interest, at the end of the war, to depositors.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 1.—By an arrival from Wilmington, N. C., we are informed that the Secessionists have the entire control there. Two vessels have been compelled to discharge their cargoes of rice, on account of the scarcity of provisions. Troops are arriving daily.

The Rhode Islanders.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1.—The Secretary of War has tendered to Gov. Sprague the office of Brigadier General.

The Governor telegraphs that the Second Rhode Island Regiment is not needed at present.

That's the Talk.

NEW YORK, May 1st.—The following is addressed to Simon Draper:

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—There is not a word of truth in the report of an armistice. That sort of business ended the 4th of March.

(Signed) F. W. SEWARD.

Military Route Superintendent.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30.—Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, has taken charge of the military route. Order is beginning to take the place of confusion. Transports leave at least twice a day for Perryville.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 30.—Mr. Adams, the minister to England, leaves on the Niagara to-morrow.

The banks of Vermont have tendered $300,000 to the State, for war purposes.

For and From Europe.

BOSTON, May 1.—The steamer Niagara sails at noon. No specie. The Arabia arrived at 5 o'clock this morning.

Wm. Gray has given ten thousand dollars for soldiers' families.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The schooner W. H. Smith, from Wilmington, N. C., brought the crew of the steamer North Carolina, seized there. The crew of the Uncle Ben were still in prison.

Munificent Contributions.

SYRACUSE, May 1.—The contributions to the Military Relief Fund amounts to $13,000. The Common Council has made an additional appropriation of $10,000.

Sour Grapes.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* is determined to wreak the most terrible vengeance on the North. It thus sets forth its programme:

No more orders, we say, to the North. All goods that we cannot make at home or obtain elsewhere, let us patriotically do without. Let us give no more patronage to the Northern machine shops or manufactories. Let us purchase no more steam engines, or steam boilers, or sugar kettles, or plantation pumps, or agricultural implements, or anything else, from Cincinnati, or Pittsburg, or Philadelphia, or New York.

Had not you better pay for what you have already bought? You are preparing to fight the Government on the capital of its loyal citizens. If your debts to the North were paid, you would have no money left to fight with.

GRINDSTONES!—GRINDSTONES.—200 tons selected BEREA GRINDSTONES, for sale at manufacturer's prices by [illegible], North and Wells street Bridge.

CAVALRY TRAPPINGS.—We are now prepared to furnish Cavalry Companies with SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., of the most approved styles [illegible]. No. 30 Randolph street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 60 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

THE PALMER MARBLES.—On Exhibition and for sale, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CELEBRATED PALMER MARBLES, COMPRISING The White Captive, The Spirit's Flight, Morning and Evening, Moses, Commodore Perry, Resignation, Infant Ceres, Spring, Sappho, The Indian Girl, Faith, Little Peasant, and the Sleeping Peri, At the store of ALBERT ERSKINE, 86 Dearborn street, Old Post Office Building.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A young man of thorough business experience, wishes to obtain a situation as Book-Keeper or General Clerk. Can give the best of references, and can influence business from the country. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Parties desirous of breaking up housekeeping and disposing of their Furniture, will find a cash purchaser by addressing Box 4475 Post Office, and stating where they may be found.

BOARD WANTED—For a Lady in a small and pleasant family, in a pleasant location near Union Park or at Hyde Park. Board paid in advance, and terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, "E. J. F.," Post Office, Chicago.

BOARDING—28 Washington St. One suite of Rooms, with board can be had if applied for immediately at 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. A couple of Day Boarders can also find accommodations.

TO BE RENTED—Near Union Park, THREE FIRST CLASS HOUSES, With Gas, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, &c., and use of Stable if desired. Will be put in thorough repair. Price $400. Address Box 4152, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room 6.

MONEY—$10,000 to Loan upon first-class Real Estate at ten per cent and Commissions. Apply soon. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 42 South Clark street.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Great efforts are being made to procure good Domestics that will give satisfaction for families in search of help. Please call at 163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office.

WANTED—River Property, at or near Bridgeport, suitable for erecting a Packing House upon. Ten cash, at WAHRER'S. Inquire at No. 14 South Wells street.

FIVE THOUSAND BUSHELS NAVY BEANS WANTED, For which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to MELLEN & OLMSTED, 184 South Water street.

MISSOURI FUNDS PURCHASED AT Highest Rates, By MELLEN & OLMSTED, 184 South Water street.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener by a man who understands Gardening in all its branches, Landscape, &c. Address "L. D.," Gardener, Tribune Office.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBAUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices, and will be sold low. As I have just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DRIED PEACHES.—12 TONS For Sale by A. Feugnet, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, corner South Water and Clark street.

ON AND AFTER The 22d Inst., I shall occupy the five floors in Building No. 175 LAKE STREET. Chas. L. Noble.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS AND FOUNDER IN HORSES. [illegible] Dr. Wm. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgeon, Chicago. [illegible]

J. H. REED & CO.'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, Made from a superior article of SARSAPARILLA ROOT, Which we import expressly for it, and by a process which retains all its ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, And will be found a PERFECT AND RELIABLE PREPARATION FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

EASTERN DRIED APPLES, In barrels and sacks, at J. JONES, Jr., & CO., No. 21 South Water street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. THURSDAY EVENING, May 2nd, 1861, will be presented the petite comedy of LADIES BEWARE. Sir Charles Vavasour.........Mr. Myers. Comic Song.........Mr. Dillon. To be followed with the brilliant farce of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Romeo Jaffier Jenkins.........Mr. McVicker. Louisa (her first appearance)......Miss Mabel Osborn. NATIONAL AIRS.........BY THE ORCHESTRA. To conclude with SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. John Dearlove.........Mr. Dillon. Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. DILLON.

WAIT FOR THE ELEPHANTS. R. F. & J. MABIE'S Mammoth Menagerie, and J. J. NATHANS' AMERICAN CIRCUS, COMBINED FOR 1861. J. J. NATHANS, Manager. Will exhibit at Chicago, (opposite the Court House), Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 9th, 10th and 11th. Admission 50 cents; Pit 25 cents; Children to Box 25 cents. Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. For particulars see bills.

LECTURE ON GARIBALDI, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE French Benevolent Association. PROF. A. COIGNARD Will deliver a Lecture upon the above subject, at BRYAN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 2d, 1861, at 8 o'clock. In the course of the evening the following celebrated songs will be given by resident artists in the French language and in admirable style: "LA MARSEILLAISE," "UN CHANT PATRIOTIQUE ITALIEN," "LE CHANT DES GIRONDINS." Tickets, 25 Cents.

RETURN OF THE R. SANDS' Multicerial Combination Circus, Comprising the elite of the Equestrian Profession of Acrobatic and Hippodramatic Performers in the world. The most thorough-bred and highly trained STUD OF HORSES, likewise twenty SHETLAND TRICK PONIES, Imported expressly for this establishment. The whole forming a concatenation of attractions such as has never been offered to the people before in this country, will exhibit at Chicago, opposite the Court House, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY! May 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1861, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.; Performances commence half an hour afterwards. ADMISSION—Box 50 cents, Pit 25 cents. Children 25 cents to Boxes.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 300 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample Ingress and Egress—25 feet of Doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also Webster replying to Hayne, and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and Suppers, furnished with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A House on South Jefferson street, furnished or unfurnished. The rent will be taken in board by the gentleman if required. Reference given and required. Address R. W. J., P. O. Drawer 6474.

TO RENT—A desirable Dwelling House on Eldridge Court, between State street and Wabash avenue. Apply to the Marine Bank.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 100 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. C. ADAMS, office in rear of 190 North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—A Furnished House to rent on Michigan avenue. Possession given of or May 1st. Inquire of E. B. HAVEN, No. 69 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Store No. 114 Randolph street, lately occupied by Brewster, Hatch, and next door to Putnam's Clothing Store. Apply to M. C. STEARNS, Office by Lake street bridge.

TO RENT—On West Madison street, number 123½, a Store with Dwelling above; $16 per month, with some fixtures, used as a Milliner's Shop. Also a work shop in rear of the above and lots to lease on Madison street. Apply at Dr. DUCK'S Office, corner Madison and South Clark street. No. 143 Clark street (up stairs), from 9 to 11 A. M.

TO RENT—A Cabinet Shop in the North Division. The steam engine and machinery in the same will be sold very cheap. Apply to T. MAHAN, 169 West Madison street, or to 219 South Water street, up stairs. To rent at Cleaverville a large house, suitable for a boarding house. Rent very low. Also a neat Cottage with five rooms. Apply to 219, South Water street, up stairs.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the three story Brick Store, numbered 189 Lake street, lately occupied by Lamille Steele. Also a two story Dwelling House, No. 146, Michigan street, with Barn. Inquire of WM. LOCK, No. 121 Lake street.

TO RENT.—A first class stone front, [illegible] finished dwelling, with brick out house, No. 303 North Lasalle street. Street and yard sewered. One of the pleasantest situations on the North side, having a fine view of the lake and improved grounds in its surroundings. Price $[illegible] per annum. Apply at 303 North Lasalle street or No. 13 River street.

TO RENT—The five story Store No. 197 Lake Street, now occupied by H. Leibenstein. Possession May 1st. Also the dwelling house No. 347 State street. Apply to J. B. RICE, office No. 9, Second Floor, over 77 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Three first-class frame Dwelling Houses, Nos. 318, 340 and 342 North Lasalle street, containing each nine rooms, hard dry cellar under whole size of buildings, with gas, water, &c. Rent $200. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 207 South Water street.

TO RENT—Wharfage Lot No. 2, Block 80, South Side, being the second lot south from Madison street Bridge, directly opposite the Union Railroad Depot. Said lot has 100 feet River Front, thence through to Market street, is well planked, and the lot for several years been occupied for a Coal and Wood Yard, for which purpose it is one of the most desirable in the city. Inquire of F. M. CHAPMAN & BRO., Lind's Block.

OFFICE TO RENT.—That very eligible suite of rooms now occupied by H. B. W. Consul J. E. Wilkins, Esq., adjoining the office of the undersigned. Apply to HUGH McLENNAN & CO., No. 4 Old Custom House Building, No. 12 Lasalle st.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 400 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 48 Lasalle street, Chicago.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

LAKE & SOUTH WATER ST. STORES TO RENT. I have several desirable stores on the above named streets which will be for rent on the first of April or May. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, No. 58 and 60 Lake street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At Shelton & Tuttle's Roots & Carriage Repository, 64 Market street, [illegible] one Second-hand Buggy, five Open Buggies (new), one [illegible] consignment and will be sold cheap.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Artillery and Cavalry Horses for sale at Stable of D. STROMBERG, 302 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The two story Brick House, situated on May street, just north of Lake street, containing eleven rooms, nearly new and thoroughly built, with fine trees, stone walk, &c. Will rent from May 1st, or sell on very liberal terms. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 72 Dearborn street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Desirable suits of rooms, with Board, can be obtained by applying at Nos. 1 and 2 Van Buren street, near the Lake.

BOARDING—Two pleasant front rooms to let with board, together or separate, [illegible]. Apply at 63 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING—Two suits of desirable rooms for families will be vacant [illegible]. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with board. Apply at [illegible] West Randolph street. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. Address "M. F.," Box 136 Post Office.

Chicago Tribune ADVERTISING SCHEDULE. The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

ALL DISCREDITED ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY BOUGHT AT Highest Market Price. E. K. WILLARD & CO., No. 34.....CLARK STREET.....No. 34. Exchange on New York for Sale.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 Lake street. Will give their personal attention to the sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families, or at our salesrooms. Cash advances made to any amount when required. EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, for families breaking up housekeeping, a large assortment of well-kept Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Diningroom and Bedroom Furniture, Mahogany, Rosewood, [illegible] Walnut and Oak, Silver-Plated Forks and Spoons, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c., together with a general assortment of New Furniture. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

FIRST SPRING TRADE SALE OF New Bedsteads in Maple, Cherry and Black Walnut. 100 New Bureaus in Mahogany and Black Walnut. 20 New Commodes and Bureau Washstands in Mahogany and Black Walnut. AT AUCTION. On Thursday, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at our Salesrooms, No. 46 Lake street. Samples can be seen the day before the sale. To be sold without any reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, &c., At 9½ o'clock, at Auction, at 46 Lake street, by GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION. The owner of the First-Class Residence No. 191 Wabash Avenue, CONTAINING ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS Being about to remove from the city, and deeming it too good a house to rent, will offer it for sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Saturday, May 4th, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Premises. PAYMENTS—$1000 cash, $1000 each in three, six and nine months, $3000 in one year, and the balance in five years from date of sale, with interest at 10 per cent. This property is situated on the most desirable part of the avenue, with stone front, a good brick barn, &c. All to be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder upon the terms named. The premises may be examined any time before the sale from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All persons desiring to secure such property at a bargain, or who have idle money, are respectfully invited to attend the sale. T. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House). FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Crockery Ware, Chairs, &c., at Auction. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, this (Thursday) morning, May 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a great variety of Household Furniture, Crockery, Chairs, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on TUESDAY, May 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large and fresh stock of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, LADIES GAITERS, &c. The above have just been received from Boston, and will be sold without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PIANO FORTES. Crockery Ware, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on SATURDAY, May 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large variety of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Looking Glasses, &c. —ALSO— 50 Invoices of Crockery and Rockingham Ware, Two Piano Fortes, Counting House Desks, Letter Press, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

500 CANE AND FLAG SEAT CHAIRS AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, May 4th, at 9 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, 500 Cane and Flag Seat Chairs. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c., At Auction. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, on MONDAY, May 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, an invoice of DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, &c. Also—An invoice of Hosiery, &c., and an invoice of Ribbons, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) Prompt attention given to Sales at Residences and Stores. Sales by Auction three times each week at Salesroom. Consignments solicited. Cash advances given. HUGH ALEXANDER.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation in City or Country, by a woman who understands Cooking in all its branches. She has a husband who would wish for a situation in same house. Apply at 109 Clark street.

WANTED—An Experienced Dress Maker wishes to obtain a situation in a private family. Can engage to do all kinds of plain Sewing. For particulars apply at 179 North Clark street.

WANTED.—Smart, Energetic Young Men, with a capital of from $15 to $50, they can make from $3 to $5 per day by selling the Gift Packages of Stationery and Jewelry, and Packages of Silk and Jewelry. Send for Circular, (stamp enclosed). Or either of the above packages, with circular, etc., will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps. J. H. BRUCE, 348 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agents to sell Packages of STATIONERY and JEWELRY at prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed) J. L. BAILEY, No. 164 Court st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 43½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday last, between Hubbard Court and Taylor street, a Ribbon School, A MINK FUR VICTORINE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 252 Michigan avenue.

LOST.—On Thursday forenoon, [illegible] Michigan avenue south of [illegible] street, a Terrier Pup, about two months old. [illegible] will be liberally rewarded. HENRY MILWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 330 Wabash avenue, on the 15th inst., one Red Cow, [illegible] round her horns. Any one who will return her will be properly rewarded. [illegible]

SHOW YOUR COLORS. FLAG MATERIALS AT A. G. DOWNS & CO. See also a GREAT VARIETY of LADIES CLOTHS, Cloths and Cassimeres, LINENS, MARSEILLES, COTTONADES, &c., FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. A. G. Downs & Co., 150.....LAKE STREET.....150.

ANTHRACITE COAL, THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. I am now receiving LEHIGH LUMP, for Foundry use, [illegible] LACKAWANNA [illegible] A. B. MEEKER. Dock foot of North Market street, above Wells street Bridge.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER. Flag Envelopes. Got up in a new style of Ornamental Red, Blue and White. Sold wholesale or retail by JAMES & CO., [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

MORE LOOSE GUNS, SO LATELY.

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter the patriotism of the loyal States seems to know no bounds. Not only are old party lines entirely obliterated, but men of all classes manifest the greatest impatience to give the traitors a vital a thrashing that the whole secession movement shall be stunned at a single blow. A little sober reflection must convince any one that the Buchanan administration has entailed upon us a legacy whose baleful effects can not be immediately disposed of. Anidhonest ly occupied for more than a generation in the arts of peace our people cannot appreciate the amount of preparation and labor necessary to equip, provision, and march large armies into a country steeped in rebellion and hatred to the Constitution. When the armies of patriots do move, it must be with no uncertain or faltering step. They must be prepared to follow the arch traitors wherever they flee, till Jeff. Davis and his associates are made to adorn some gibbet or convenient lamp-post.

To accomplish a result so essential to the future peace and stability of the country, will require patience, perseverance, and a large expenditure of patriotic endurance. The Summer is fast approaching, and it would be worse than folly to attempt now to march an army to the Gulf. They would be met by fevers and diseases far more fearful and destructive than the armies of Jeff. Davis. On all these matters Gen. Scott is fully informed, and both he and Mr. Lincoln have too high a regard for the lives of our gallant soldiers to give the rebels the advantage which an immediate advance would

ful survey of all the facts to be taken into the account, would seem to point to a vigorous blockade of all the Southern ports; the concentration and the thorough equipment and drill of at least two to three hundred thousand men. For this purpose the four coming months will be found quite short enough. When the first of September arrives, let three well appointed armies be prepared to move South, one from Cairo, another from Cincinnati and the third from Washington. Let every traitor found in arms against the Government be dealt with according to the strict and literal construction of the law "in such case made and provided." The presence of loyal troops in the Cotton States will give the loyal citizens there proper protection, and a strong Union sentiment will at once restore law and order to the country, for half a century at least, perhaps for all time to come. The people should be well assured that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet and Gen. Scott, now the greatest living warrior, thoroughly understand this whole business. No effort within the limits of the Constitution will be spared to crush out this wicked rebellion forever and at the earliest possible moment. Let us all learn to trust them implicitly, for the work they have in hand will be steadily and effectually done.

Thus by pursuing a calm but decided policy, doing the right things at the right time and in the right way, the authority of the Constitution and the laws will be so firmly established that another traitor crew will not dare to show their heads.

Gov. Corwin in Havana.

Gov. Corwin, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 20th ult., and was received with distinguished consideration by the Captain General of Cuba. He dined with that functionary on the 21st. The feeling among the Cubans, especially in official circles, is represented as being strongly against the Southern rebellion, and in marked sympathy with the North.

Appointments to the Regular Army.

Among the appointments to Second Lieutenancies in the army, to fill vacancies, are the names of Thomas Drummond of Illinois, Chas. O. Wood of Indiana, Tillinghast L'Hommedieu of Ohio, Junius B. Holloway and J. W. Mason of Kentucky.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—Lieut. Bartlett's Naval Brigade is making first rate progress. They are drilling daily at Staten Island, below New York. Their equipments are nearly ready. General Wool has given directions to General James, of Rhode Island, to forward here the requisite guns for the drill battery drills, which General James desires to place in the hands of the brigade, while the subscription of the merchants of money to pay for these guns is rapidly increasing. Once the brigade is fully equipped the public may expect to hear a good account of it. The wife of Colonel Bartlett, and two other ladies, have tendered their services to the brigade as hospital nurses. These jack tars are determined that the Naval Brigade shall be an institution.

In America Again.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, one of a dozen who made their way by carriage from Washington across Maryland to Pennsylvania, during the days of excitement that followed the Baltimore riot, &c., &c., &c.

At Hagerstown, we got in the cars and were soon on our way towards the blessed free soil of old Pennsylvania. We got the conductor to give us a signal when we reached the line, and then the whole car as by one impulse gave three of the heartiest cheers for the Union and the Keystone State. We shook hands all round, and thanked God that we were once more in the land of law and order. Tearless shone brighter, soon from trees, houses, stores, and factories, flags and banners of the glorious Union was seen and cheer after cheer went up. Men pressed forward, whenever we stopped, to shook us by the hand; some begged us as if glad that we had escaped from some sudden and imminent danger; on all hand shone for the Union rent the air, and the strains of martial music swelled upon the breeze. God bless our native land. My heart never swelled more proudly than when once more, on free soil, I saw the spirit of our grand old State.

The War Among the Lumbermen.

The Hudson (Wis.) *Star* says a gentleman in Chippewa Valley has offered to raise 600 volunteers among the lumbermen there, all to be six feet in height. A company of volunteers are drilling at Hudson under Capt. White. A company has been raised at Stillwater also. The *Star* says:

It is intimated that persons in the employ of the rebels are endeavoring to purchase grain in this section, and on the river. A southern boat lately brought up five barges to be loaded, but *did not get a load!* Our people will not sell a grain except to men in whom they know they can place confidence.

A Spartan Mother.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* has scared up a Spartan mother. Here she is:

"A SPARTAN MOTHER.—To show the feeling that pervades womankind in this State, I will relate an incident that occurred only yesterday. An elderly lady was traveling to Washington to arrange for the removal of her son from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, when a Virginia soldier embraced the cue. He placed her hand upon him, and with a look of disgust she said:

"'You should be ashamed of yourself, sir, traveling about here in your uniform. You should take your life in one hand and your Stiffs in the other, and bring to Richmond the head of Abe Lincoln.'"

A Classical Precedent.

If Beauregard, the commander of our Italian population, and a gentleman who has taken a firm stand in favor of the government, thus begins his tender in its last issue:

Rome and Ancient Greece make mention of so illustrious citizen and patriot of Athens who, when he saw his country assailed by foreign enemies, he, with his own hands, set on fire the most bitter of his political opponents who was a competitor against him for one of the offices of the city, in the hope that (as it seems) he with a patriotic candor, "let it burn for a time at least, our personal cares and rivalries, which we will resume thereafter, after having completely extinguished the fire of the common enemy." And together the two opposite wars at the head of their respective armies, and with harmony of interests, defend the rights and honors of Athens.

In the same spirit of reconciliation and brotherhood, the Senators and Members of the United States men of all parties and of the most diverse opinions unite themselves in squads and companies, and regiments, to march with the same enthusiasm, to the call of the President of the United States.

A Wise Resolution.

While one of the Massachusetts regiments was in the city, on its way to Washington, a gentleman from here said one of the boys on the street:

"If that's anything I can do for you, sir," said the New Yorker, "let me know it, and I'll do it with pleasure. I'm from New York, but I'm a Union man, and I'll be d—d if I'm a traitor like the rebels who had so promptly surrendered the forts and arsenals in the South."

"Thank you, sir," said the Massachusetts boy, "I'll remember your offer. The first one of us that murders a traitor will have to answer to me for it, and I'll be d—d if I don't shoot him on the spot."

Feelings on Secession.

Gen. Jackson, in his nullification message of January 16, 1833, says:

"THE PEOPLE OF A FREE STATE OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THEIR STATE AS LONG AS THEY RESIDE WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES, AND OWE IT WILLINGLY AND GLADLY, BECAUSE THEY RECEIVE IN RETURN FOR IT THE PROTECTION OF LAWS THEY HAVE HELPED TO MAKE, AND THEIR PERSONAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTY ARE SECURED BY THE SOVEREIGNTY OF WHICH THEY FORM A PART. BUT THEY OWE NO ALLEGIANCE TO ANY OTHER STATE, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE PECULIAR. THEY ARE MEMBERS OF ONE POLITICAL BODY, IN WHICH THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE ARE REPRESENTED. THEY OWE ALLEGIANCE TO THAT BODY, AND TO THE GOVERNMENT WHICH IS ESTABLISHED BY IT. IT IS THE SUPREME POWER OF THE LAND, AND THE CITIZENS OF EVERY STATE OWE OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, THOUGH THEY MAY BE CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OR CONSTITUTION OF THEIR STATE. THIS IS THE NATURE OF OUR SYSTEM, AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CONCEIVE OF ONE MORE SIMPLE, OR BETTER CALCULATED TO ATTAIN THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH IT WAS ESTABLISHED. THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES ARE HAPPILY FOR THE MILLIONS CONFORMED THIS UNION, CANNOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED. TO SAY THAT ANY STATE MAY AT PLEASURE SECEDE FROM THE CONFEDERACY, IS TO SAY THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT A NATION."

Gov. Hicks and Gen. Butler.

The following correspondence between the Governor of Maryland and the commander of the Massachusetts troops, needs no explanation:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, } Friday, April 26, 1861. }

To Brigadier-General B. F. Butler:

SIR: Having by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution of Maryland, summoned the Legislature of this State to convene at Frederick on Friday, the 26th instant, and Annapolis being the place in which, according to law, it must assemble; and having been greatly informed that you have taken possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, it becomes my duty to protest against this step; because in my opinion, and for many other reasons, I am informed that such occupation of said road will prevent the members of the Legislature from reaching this city.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.

To Which General Butler replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITIA, } Annapolis, Md., April 26, '61. }

To His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I am credibly informed that I have taken possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. It might have escaped your notice, but at the official meeting which was had between your Excellency and the Mayor of Annapolis and the Committee of the Government and myself, as to the landing of my troops, it was expressly stated by the Mayor of Annapolis that they would not land, that my troops could not pass over the railroad, because the company had taken up the rails and they were private property. It is difficult to see how it can be, that if my troops could not pass over the railroad one way, the members of the Legislature could pass over it the other on the 26th inst. the session for the purpose of preventing the execution of the threats of the mob, as officially represented to me by the Master of Transportation of the railroad in this city, that "if my troops passed over the railroad, the railroad should be destroyed."

If for the protection of the State had taken possession of the road in any emergency, I should have long hesitated before entering upon it; but, as I had the honor to inform your Excellency in regard to another insurrection against the laws of Maryland, I am here armed to maintain those laws, if your Excellency desires, and the peace of the United States, against all disorderly persons whatsoever. I am endeavoring to save and not destroy; to obtain means of transportation, so that I can vacate the Capital prior to the sitting of the Legislature, and not be under the painful necessity of incurring upon the beautiful city while the Legislature is in session.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER.

Threatening to Turn Thief.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has for some time enjoyed the reputation of being the conservative Union paper of that city. In its issue of Saturday, it addresses Cincinnatians as follows:

There is enough real and personal estate in this city owned by Cincinnatians alone, if sold at auction, to equip for service the five thousand volunteers now under arms in this city. We remember that the stock of our Gas Company is held by Cincinnatians—we do not forget that the Ohio Life and Trust Bank is located in Cincinnati, and the residue in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. There is noticed that twenty millions of railroad bank and trust funds are held by Northern men in the States. Tennessee has issued eighteen millions of time bonds; those are all "down East," except perhaps a million or more. This city has outstanding one and a half million bonds, many of them in Cincinnati, the balance in the North. The city has issued notes payable in five years, all told, or very nearly all, in the East. Adjacent counties have done the same thing to build railroads. Then, the people of this city owe, perhaps, half a million in Cincinnati. The whole amount foots up an inconceivable sum, of which, in point of fact, the North has been enabled to rob the South by a tariff system, operating so unjustly upon us, that if we had only paid the Federal Government the interest and all other movable property, if based upon us in accordance with our comparative wealth and numbers, we would have been to-day richer than we are by quite one thousand millions of dollars.

We *might* be induced to sequester all this indebtedness to the North. The State *might* appoint a receiver, and the corporations, and corporations pay these comfortable sums of money into the State Treasury. The Legislature is now in session, and may in a generous spirit, authorize Governor Boyd of Arkansas to "hold and possess" the effects of Cincinnatians in our midst.

Rollanism down the Mississippi.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.]

Mr. Sampson, of Delhi, who cleared from this port late in March with a boat load of corn for the South, has returned, and gives an interesting account of his personal experiences and observations on the Mississippi. We took a few items: One day while his boat was tied up on the lower Mississippi, a company of Southern secessionists marched down to the landing, and the captain of the irrepressibles called upon two of the hands employed on the boat to fall into line, and handing them each a musket, ordered them to go on board to the service. Mr. Sampson narrowly escaped the confiscation of his entire cargo. Returning home on a Southern boat with a full load of passengers, all secessionists, it leaked out that he was from Indiana, and he at once became an object of suspicion, and was subjected to every imaginable annoyance. Finally, after exhausting their vocabulary in the vain effort to provoke a reply, they began to talk of lynching him and making preparations to do this end, when Sampson retreated to his state room, and loading two revolvers and a shot gun, he informed the gentry he did not life at a fearful cost if they ventured to assail him. He remained in a state of siege until after dark, when the boat touching at a small town, he escaped to the wheel-house and jumped ashore.

The War.

[From the Toronto (C. W.) Globe.]

The New York editors are making themselves ridiculous in clamoring for Lincoln, Scott and Seward, for errors which they are alleged to have committed in the conduct of affairs. The President is particularly severe for the mild language which he employed to the Baltimore authorities. Men of sense will understand that it was the object of the President to temporize with the people of Maryland till he had a force in Washington able to defend it. It is all very well for these editors writing in New York to talk bravely; they would sing a different tune in Washington. The Government has been taken by surprise, no doubt, but as fast as possible the best arrangements which the authorities have made to remedy past delays are skillfully planned and promptly executed. Two months hence, April 26, it is so slight undertaking to put into the field even ten thousand men armed and provisioned, with the slight resources which the Government can command now, would appear a little greater than the difficulty when 75,000 are asked for?

Southern Fugitives—Be Careful!

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Our exchanges teem with accounts of fugitives from the South and other persons of those families. Most of them, doubtless, are driven forth by force, or fly through fear of it; for it is well known how pitiless and fiendish is the spirit which now rages throughout the South. But it is quite suspicious that so many of them are forwarded with such dispatch and so kindly. Are not some of these spies, sent to search out our weak points, and report of, or destroy the "fatness of the land?" We counsel no persecution, nameless annoyance, much less violence. But let a watchful eye be kept over all who are not well known and above all suspicion. Strict surveillance of all points is now imperative. "Forewarned, forearmed."

Arrested as Spies.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday notice the following arrests:

A man by the name of Albany Packham, assuming to be a dentist, resident in Whitesville, Georgia, was discovered to-day to be in correspondence with parties in Covington under circumstances which rendered his arrest necessary. He was taken before the committee of public safety for examination. The results of the investigation we have not learned. It is proper to watch such fellows.

Over the signature of "Brutus Americanus," there appeared a few days ago an account of the escape of a Dr. G. W. Ellis from the interior of Mississippi. This same Dr. Ellis has, by his singular conduct since his arrival here, awakened suspicions as to his character, and caused his arrest and examination. In his possession was found a large Secession flag, copies of letters to Jefferson Davis, to Robt. Toombs, to H. V. Johnson, to W. W. Berry; the banner of the meeting of the 15th of April; handbills advertising lectures on biology, &c. &c. His account of himself not being satisfactory, he has been detained by the U. S. Marshal.

Seize the Capital.

The Richmond *Examiner* is considerably excited on the subject of Washington City. It calls upon the people of that Territory, then and drive out the Black Republicans. "From the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea there is one will shout of fierce resolve to suppress the tyranny of Abe and every human hazard. That filthy cage of unclean birds must and assuredly will be purified by fire." From this we infer that it is the intention of the gallant Virginians to burn the capital when they have taken it. "Our people can do it," says the *Examiner*, "if they will take it, and Scott, the arch-traitor, and Lincoln, the beast, combined, cannot prevent it."

Execution of a Man for Expressing Abolition Sentiments.

We learn through the Memphis *Avalanche*, that a man was hung by the populace on Thursday, the 18th ult., near Randolph, on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, a man was hung by the populace on Thursday, for expressing sentiments unfavorable to Secession. His name was known as Squire Nichols.

Is it possible that Squire Nichols proceeded from the State that has loved the Union and the flag of his country.

THE WAY WHEN PRESIDENTIAL DUNCHMEN FEAST.—When the Berks County and other inferior troops were on their way towards Camp Curtin, the officers had a conference over the news of the taking of Fort Sumter, and the fact that, after thirty-six hours' cannonading, no life was lost. One honest Dutch officer remarked, "I know how this could be done; we another officer, better posted in modern warfare, assured him that it was all owing to the astonishing improvements in firearms since the days when the art of war so perfect that forts might be battered down and cities be bombarded, and yet not a man be killed. Whereupon the honest Dutch man of Mars listened attentively, and in surprise at such unnatural events—declared that after all, the Secessionists were not such bad people, upon the whole, which sounded like the discharge of a columbiad, he exclaimed, "Den by tam, they had better not pring dem guns to Dutchmen for dey are no use. Hospital will science, and day could not go into a fight without killing somebody."—*Phil. Ledger.*

New Orleans on the 26th.

[From the New Orleans *Crescent*.]

Up to last night, (Friday) of 6 parties leaving or turned up or down on the flags yesterday. There were many rumors in regard to the seizure of the steamer Ohio, but we believe the report was very little more than said. If Lincoln's minions choose to seize and fire vessels in Northern ports, it is not for the South to follow suit. The South does not expect to increase its revenue by interfering with legal trade and commerce. Mails passed yesterday. Illinois Central Railroad yesterday. It forbids the ingress and egress of all vessels into the ports of the seven Confederate States. We suspect that Florida and Texas make another, including Virginia and North Carolina. The further talk was in regard to the Black Republican troops at Cairo. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Wednesday, says there are four hundred Germans, who had shaped the citizens of Cairo, and one hundred more were expected. The water is very high around Cairo, and it is a very easy matter to let the levee fall, and let those troops on a swimming excursion. It is of no use to waste powder and balls on them; the old Mississippi will do the work by a few slits of the shovel.

The blockade will not be attempted.

The farther talk was in regard to the Black Republican troops at Cairo. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Wednesday, says there are four hundred Germans, who had shaped the citizens of Cairo, and one hundred more were expected. The water is very high around Cairo, and it is a very easy matter to let the levee fall, and let those troops on a swimming excursion. It is of no use to waste powder and balls on them; the old Mississippi will do the work by a few slits of the shovel.

The arrival of the Asia at New York, with the week's accounts up to the 13th, was announced at an early hour. Her advices are not of much importance. Financial advices are favorable. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

The telegraph continues most assidnously to furnish food for excitement; for such matter as it has been constructed to serve is published daily as intelligence are a disgrace, as inventive nuisance. The dates from New York yesterday were of the 20th inst. The steamer *Star of the West* was in a very sorry mood with the secession of Virginia.

There are many loose dispatches received via telegraph from Washington. They appear to be specially finely in the manufacture of sensation items from the capital of the Southern Confederacy. If senders and operators pursue as fast for two weeks to come, as they have for two weeks past, they will vie with Washington and New York.

The capital taken in Savannah of the Confederate loan was $780,000—all paid up excepting $6000, which will be paid on the first of May.

The flags were deserted at an early hour Carondelet street, though patriotic, does not partake of the great military crowds which are met in almost every locality, except Carondelet. We learn that another company has been organized down in the lower part of the Second and upper part of the Third District, under the auspices of the Esplanade Guards.

We observe that there is a scarcity of that essential element of war, powder, in several parts of the country. It will be good policy not to waste any more in firing salutes, even of twenty-one guns. There was a few discharges thrown away on Lieutenant-General Scott's birthday, and Washington's birthday last week. If our Gen. Beauregard should be ordered to Richmond, we shall expect to hear of old fuss and bonnet. Abe leaving the back way.

Highly Important from the Rio Grande Frontier.

From the Houston *Telegraph* of Tuesday week we copy the following:

HOUSTON, April 19, 1861.—Mr. Editor: News has just been received that Cortina, with six hundred Mexicans, had crossed the Rio Grande at Roma and laid the town in ashes, killing eighteen Americans! He threatens to make an attack on this place. The Mexicans, though, in Matamoras, it is understood, are opposed to the movement. The entire Ringgold son's companies, at Ringgold Barracks, have started in pursuit.

The news from Galveston, arrived here this night, has created the most profound excitement in all circles. The 500 U. S. troops that were lying at the mouth of the river awaiting transportation, are expected upon us.

All the men have been put to repairing old Fort Brown.

The troops Santiago is to be evacuated. Sixty-two artillery horses leave here at day-break in the morning for Point Isabel, for the guns now in Brazos, and all other movable property. If the U. S. troops from the steamer Atlantic have not arrived and taken them from the company stationed there, under Capt. Rogers.

War is upon us, and the Rio Grande regiment has three foes to contend with. We need men—our provisions are short. With our entire population to stand to our guns, and stick to the cause, we will be able to successfully defend the fort and keep it. We have no way of getting supplies from those States who are not ours, only by the overland route, by way of San Antonio.

We are entirely cut off from all communication with Galveston by water. Without provisions and more men we cannot long hold our position, should things prove to be as bad as the present indications bespeak.

Surrounded as we are, or may be, we will not even have the privilege of hearing from our friends, or they from us. But one thing you may depend upon—that, when the time comes for us to act, we will not be found at all backward in using the big guns, or the small ones.

I have not time to write more. Should this reach you, it will entide my expectations.

Young men of Texas, your services are needed on the Rio Grande frontier. We cannot protect all the forts in this valley both from the invasion of the Mexican banditti and land pirates and the United States invading armies, that would pronounce us all traitors, and as such deal with us.

Another Rebuff.

The New York *Albion*, the organ of British sentiment in this country, administers the following rebuke, in the last number, to "Mr. Jefferson Davis:"

We are glad to hear that Mr. Jefferson Davis has postponed the hum of letters of marque, until the plan be sanctioned by the Confederate Congress, summoned for Monday next. We trust, particularly with regard to Spain, that not sanction it, for we see no reason for changing the opinion we expressed last week, as to the madness of any such scheme. It is certain that the men-of-war of all nations could combine in treating such vessels as pirates.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS IN WASHINGTON.—The Government have recently purchased thirteen thousand barrels of flour here, at prices ranging from $7 to $8 50, according to quality. Also beef, pork, &c., in Baltimore (all of which has been delivered here by rail), in immense quantities—quite sufficient to sustain all the troops that will be here for a month to come. It was upon the strength of these heavy purchases of flour that certain persons in the trade undertook to put the screws on individual buyers to the tune of a per barrel; a day or two since. There are at least 15,000 barrels of flour yet unsold in the district of Columbia. We also learn that the damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is being repaired with expedition, and navigation was already resumed to Edwards Ferry, seven Mills. Several car loads of flour are on the way, so there need be no fear of a lack of provisions here, come what may.—*Washington Republican*, 27th.

—Col. Lee, of Arlington, son in-law of the late George Washington Parke Custis, who has joined the Secessionists, has, I learn, sold his property here through the State of Virginia for what it is worth. Scarcely a stock was buoyant over the Charleston achievement, but the repulse at Pickens sent it down still on fast galop. The secession of Virginia revived the stock-jobbing spirit of the hills in time to prevent a reaction which might have seriously embarrassed the leaders.

Mr. Aldrich, judged from the conversation at Nashville that a Secession Ordinance had passed the Legislature, but was to be submitted to the people. There was scarcely a doubt that Tennessee would secede, as the talk all ran in that direction.

During the journey through Alabama and Tennessee the party in which Mr. Aldrich traveled supposed they were the only Northern men along, but when they arrived at Louisville it was found that Kiwards's and Tomlinson's others, who had maintained a prudent silence, were also Northern men, who had left their business in the South to return to States where the alliance of Northern men do not persecute and drive away useful citizens.

A Visit to Sullivan's Island—General Appearance of the Island after the Battle.

The editor of the Charleston *Courier*, who visited the scene of the late battle at Fort Sumter on the 22d inst., gives the following interesting particulars:

The floating battery, which bore such a conspicuous part in the bombardment, we found lying in the cove near the landing on the south west side. A few regulars were standing or sitting about the deck, while the sentinel was pacing up and down surveying the party in silence. The guns were drawn back from the embrasures, and the bale piled up in the most regular order.

On looking around we perceived the opening in the roof, made by the ball from Sumter, which passed so near the head of Governor Manning to be considered as intended only for a compliment. It had pierced the thick layers of palmetto, and left the hole of large size, precisely of the same dimensions

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CEPHALIC PILLS CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CEPHALIC PILLS CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

[illegible]

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, O.]

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

Special Notices.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of eminent Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the cure of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Convincing Testimony.—The enormous yearly sale of Lyon's Kathairon, and the thousands of testimonials to its excellence received from all classes of society, prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. No one desiring a fine head of Hair should fail to use it. Sold everywhere.

An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

Discovered by a Missionary while traveling in Arabia.

The Makora Arabica cures Consumption.

The Makora Arabica cures Bronchitis.

The Makora Arabica cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

The Makora Arabica cures Asthma, Scrofula and Diseases of the blood.

This unequaled remedy is now for the first time introduced to the public. It was providentially discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. He was cured of Consumption by its use after his case was pronounced hopeless by learned physicians in Europe.

We import the MAKORA ARABICA direct from Smyrna, through the house of Cleon & Gylippus, and we have always on hand a full supply put up in bottles ready for use with full directions.

Price one dollar per bottle. Sent by mail, on receipt of price and 25 cents for postage.

For sale wholesale and retail by LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines, No. 61 Liberty-st., New York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.

[illegible]

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 42 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIRES & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References:—Geo. Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO., Having removed to their old stand, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AYRLES.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, Brass Cock Manufacturers, COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 298 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES. L. CORNELL & CO'S Family and Manufacturing $40 SEWING MACHINES. TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO. Post Office Box 2, Chicago, Ill. Call at 129 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

To Property Owners.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. We own, plan and build good buildings. No building is sound without

A GOOD ROOF.

I have the materials and am here to put it on and to make a good one. It will cost but little. [illegible]

IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,

[illegible]

INVESTIGATE IT.

KING & FREER, Cleveland, Ohio. A. G. SEARLE, Agent for Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, PAINTERS, HOUSE AND DECORATIVE PAINTING. [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 3949. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds, for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

$20,000 To Loan from One to Five Years, IN SUMS TO SUIT. E. F. DOWNING & CO. 92 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants. APPLY TO J. L. LEE, 23 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON, Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO. Commission Merchants No. 192 & S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 31 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED on first-class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 53 Clark Street. Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public. No. 4 - - Larmon Block - - No. 4 N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to receive payment immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under and by the firm of Eisendrath & Co., Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. NATHAN EISENDRATH, CONRAD L. NIEHOFF, GODFREY SUYDACKER. Chicago, May 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue in the old firm's office, under and by the name and style of EISENDRATH & CO., a General MONEY AND NOTE BROKING BUSINESS, and hopes to give full satisfaction to the old firm's friends, and the public generally. NATHAN EISENDRATH. Metropolitan Block, Room No. 2, northwest corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets.

We, the undersigned, hereby recommend NATHAN EISENDRATH to the full confidence and patronage of our friends and the public generally. CONRAD L. NIEHOFF, GODFREY SUYDACKER. Chicago, May 1, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of MARTIN GREEN & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. MARTIN GREEN, L. A. WILLARD. Chicago, April 30th, 1861.

Docking and Dredging. MARTIN GREEN will continue the business of Docking, Dredging and General Contracting. OFFICE NO. 4 NORTH WELLS STREET.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FREBBIE, [illegible] A. FREBBIE. Chicago, March 1st, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction. WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO. Office No. 2 Masonic Temple.

Insurance.

WAR RISKS ON LIFE. THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, Are prepared to issue policies on the lives of persons about to engage in the Defence of the United States; And to grant Permits on Policies now in existence on reasonable terms. Apply to RICHARD D. VANWAGENEN, Agent, No. 136 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE—N. W. Corner Lake and Clark Streets. CAPITAL, $200,000.

The Directors of the CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY take pleasure in presenting their customers and the property holders of Chicago, the following statement of their business for the year ending February 14th, 1861.

ASSETS, February 14th, 1861.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

[illegible]

List of Losses Paid during the Year:

[illegible]

To the Directors of the Firemen's Ins. Co.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee to whom was referred the Secretary's Report of February 14, 1861, of the business and assets of the Company, for examination, report—That having examined carefully each item of the report, and the assets held by the Company minutely, we have found both correct as reported in every particular.

E. H. HADDUCK, J. K. BOTSFORD, ORRINGTON LUNT, } Finance Committee.

Directors' Meeting, March 5th, 1861.

DIRECTORS: [illegible] THOMAS CHURCH, President. G. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

[illegible]

D. W. IRWIN, Agent, No. 2, Board of Trade Building.

ORIGINAL.

[illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

Chicago Post Office.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

EAST.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

SOUTH AND WEST.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

DIXON AIR LINE.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.

BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.

NORTH AND WEST.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

Beecher on the American Flag.

Henry Ward Beecher preached a characteristic sermon on Sunday last, which is thus sketched in the *Tribune* of Monday:—

"Mr. Beecher took his text from the 60th psalm, 4th verse: 'Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth.' From the earliest times nations had gone forth to war under some banner. It was used probably at first as a rallying signal to direct men in the confusion of conflict, that the leader might gather about him his followers when he was lost to their sight. It acquired peculiar significance from the purposes of houses or governments that adopted it. At length, as consolidated governments drank up lesser independent authorities, banners became significant chiefly as representing nations. No civilized nation but had its banner. A thoughtful man when he saw a national flag saw symbolized the nation it belonged to. When the French tri-color rolled out to the wind, he saw France; when the new-found flag of Italy was unfurled, he saw resurrected Italy; and so of others. This Union has a banner, too.

Until recently, whenever it streamed abroad men saw daylight bursting upon their eyes. For until lately the American flag has been the symbol of liberty, not any flag upon the globe has had such an errand. The stars upon it were to the pining nations like the bright morning stars, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light. Wherever it goes men behold in its sacred emblazonry no signal of imperial authority, but they see the signals of light; it is the banner of dawn; and the poor oppressed conscript, the trodden-down creature of foreign despotism, sees in the American flag that very promise of God—'The people that sat in darkness saw great light, and to them which sat in the valley of death light is sprung up.' During the colonial period there had been no American flag; but each State that chose had a separate significant banner. But in '77, within a few days from one year after the Declaration of Independence, and two years or more after the war began, upon the 14th of June, the States assembled, and ordained and established the glorious flag we now sustain. The men who devised it were men who had taken their lives in their hands, and consecrated all their worldly possessions for the doctrines of personal liberty. That flag means Lexington—it means Bunker Hill—it means the whole glorious Revolutionary War. It means all that the Declaration of Independence means—all that the Constitution means. Not a symbol of authority of the ruler was allowed to go on it. It was ordained for the people by the people; that it meant and that it means, and by the blessing of God, that it shall mean to the end of time. For God Almighty be thanked, that when base, degenerate men desire to set up oppression at war with all the instincts of American liberty, the could not do it under our flag. They must have another flag for such work. I thank them that they took another flag to do the devil's work, and left our flag to do God Almighty's work. [Applause—suppressed.] If ever the sentiment of the text has been fulfilled, it has been in our glorious banner. 'Thou hast given a banner to them that fear them, *that it may be displayed*;' and displayed it shall be from the Atlantic wave clear across, with eagle flight, to the Pacific; that banner shall wave meaning all that it ever meant. From the North where snows and ice stand solitary, clear to the Gulf and tropics, that banner has waved and shall wave forever. [Irrepressible applause.] Mr. Beecher said he knew it was hard to restrain some expression when men were full of feeling, but he would prefer that they should wait till his sermon was done without inserting any punctuation marks of even enthusiasm. Not because he thought Sunday too good a day, but it was not their way. They came of a silent stock, with feelings running in a deep but quiet channel. Under this banner moved Washington, he and his armies; before it Burgoyne laid down his arms; it waved over West Point, over Fort Montgomery—and over another Montgomery it will yet wave. It cheered our army, driven out from around New York, in their solitary pilgrimage, through New Jersey, and at Valley Forge. It crossed the waters roaring with ice at Trenton, and when its stars gleamed in the cold morning with victory, a new day dawned on this country. When South Carolina, in the Revolutionary struggle, forgot courage and personal liberty, and yielded up the State, the only one of all that gave adhesion to the British Government, then it was that this banner led on the Virginia forces that conquered both the British and the Carolina armies, and brought back the State. Alas! that the head should become the tail. Alas! that Virginia should be dragged about the rebel camp at the tail of South Carolina.

Now this flag is on trial. It has been condemned. In the Confederate States, a poor forgery has been run up to stand in place of the old Revolutionary historic flag. In Kentucky, Missouri, and the other middle States, it is at half-mast, uncertain whether it shall come down. I would they were cold or hot. 'So because thou art not cold or hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth.' We do not believe in hermaphrodite patriotism. These middle States, these eunuchs, it is little matter how they go, unless they quickly go right. It was this flag that was fired into at Sumter; that flag which Russia could not daunt, nor France intimidate, nor England conquer, has gone down amid the treachery of our own States. Do you know that men who sat in the Senate of the United States went out into the streets of Savannah and trod upon it. Hissed and spit upon, and trailing in the dust, it was carried through Southern cities. What has been its crime? Guilty of nothing but too much liberty. Its stars have too much prominence in them for those who are born slaves, and its stripes have too bright a light for those who sit in darkness. That flag is now placed in your hands to advance. It must go to the Capital of this Nation. Not hidden, nor secreted, or covered in any case, but advanced full, high—displayed bright as the sun, clear as the moon, terrible as an army with banners. For a single week that shameful circuit may be needful, but the road for New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, lies right through Baltimore. [Applause here again found vent, Mr. Beecher remarking that he supposed they could not help it.] But you must not stop at the Capital. You must go beyond. The land of Washington shall see Washington's flag again. It must see Charleston again, and float from the old fort. It must go to the Alligator State, and wave over all fields of sugar and tobacco. It must be found in every State, till it touches the Mississippi. Bathing in its waters, it must go across to Texas, nor stop till it floats in every State and Territory.

Practical Hints to Soldiers.

In regard to uniforms, the following suggestions from the Boston *Journal* will be found pertinent and judicious. We may premise that the favorite red of our Zouave companies is the most fatal color in the whole range of uniforms, especially the brilliant, glaring red of flannels and fashionable military materials. A well informed military writer in Blackwood's Magazine, some years ago, during the Crimean war, we believe, stated that official information proved that the proportion killed, in regiments uniformed in red, was more than double that of plain gray or light blue, and next to red, green was the most conspicuous and consequently the most frequently hit. This result is only the confirmation by experience of a rational supposition. Men will fire first and oftenest at what they can see best.

UNIFORMS.

The military powers of Europe have learned a little common sense in regard to uniforms of late from the red shirted Garibaldian. They find that soldiers dressed in loose garments, unincumbered by two or three belts, a heavy knapsack and camp apparatus, can do a great deal of fighting in a short space of time. It is found that in this age of steam and electricity, of art and science in war, that celerity of movement is as essential requisite in battle. A man in a fireman's jacket, a close fitting cap, and shoes, will march farther and fight harder than a soldier in the straight bodied coat, military cap, neck stock, and heavy equipments worn by too many of our troops.

Let the thousands of military organizations, about to obtain uniforms, eschew all fancy trappings, and get only plain, serviceable, easy fitting garments. There is much in selecting a suitable color. England, it is said, has lost thousands of men in consequence of having adopted a red coat. Our own national blue, or grey, harmonizes well with the colors of nature; but red or white is in marked contrast. Uniforms, such as the river men of Maine wear at this season of the year—gray pants, blue flannel shirts and gray overcoats—would be sufficient for a summer campaign in the latitude of Washington, and they would be far more serviceable than the close fitting suits of many regiments.

BANDAGES.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the following suggestions to ladies who are preparing bandages:—

Bandages should be made of soft, pliable, unglazed muslin, such as is sold at six to ten cents per yard. The muslin should be torn, not cut, into strips, and these strips sewed together at the ends with a soft flat seam. When long enough the bandage should be rolled as tightly and compactly as possible, and when rolled the loose ends should be removed from the ends of the roll. The length of the bandages of the following lengths and widths are most useful:

12 yards long and 4 inches wide.

8 yards long and 3 inches wide.

6 yards long and 2½ inches wide.

5 yards long and 3 inches wide.

3 yards long and 2 inches wide.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AN OLD SOLDIER.

Allow an old soldier who has seen service to offer a few practical suggestions to our men who are marching South.

Avoid drinking water as much as possible while marching. When you feel dry, rinse your mouth with water, but do not swallow it. Water alone should not be drank, but mixed with vinegar, or a little cold coffee, is the only wholesome beverage in a campaign.

While marching or on sentry duty, never sit down for a second—bear up! The change of posture will affect your powers more than the actual marching.

Have plenty of buttons, needles and thread, rags of linen and some strong twine in your knapsack—you will all want it.

White linen gaiters over brogans are the best, boots offering too much reflection to the sun's rays. The gaiters are made white and shiny again by applying a mixture of common chalk and water with rag or sponge, and let the gaiter dry under the air or sun.

If you have a long march in warm weather before you, cut the body of your pantaloons to the middle of the thigh and sew the legs to your drawers, fastening the suspenders to the drawers—it will relieve you greatly. Drawers are essential.

Keep a vial of sweet oil and every night rub your gun with a rag dipped in oil. In the morning, or when starting, rub it clean, it is the best way to preserve it from rust and keep it in working order. When not using it put a piece of cork or something else in the mouth of your gun to keep out the dust, rain, &c.

When marching, put some of the weight you have to carry on your breast—for instance, part of your cartridges, so as to relieve and counter-poise the weight to be carried.

Have some lard in a small tin box to grease your boots or shoes with, to keep them smooth and soft, particularly in wet weather or passing through a swampy country.

When on the march never let a weak comrade get behind the company—assist him in carrying his load. When once left behind he is at the questionable mercies of the rear guard, and may perish before the ambulance comes up.

Finally, avoid spirituous liquors as you would poison.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & K. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public. Their curative power in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 31 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS. 22 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO., 217 South Water st., Chicago. E. H. CLARK & CO., 18 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers, Flour, Feed, and Corn, for Feed, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 274 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order on any desired patterns. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Produce Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of lumber consigned to them either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6141.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters [illegible] Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is—"Good work and low prices win." Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circular. Post Office Box 4941.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and mode [illegible] PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. [illegible] Office, No. 4, Lake street, (up-stairs) P. O. Box 3649. Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices.

Candles, Soap, &c.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW RENDERERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East. J. G. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. 23 Lake street.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing, JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS, 123 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. 123 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 123......Lake Street......No. 123

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER, 9 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill. J. T. CARTER. N. W. STONE. Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 500 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mathew's celebrated Red and Straw Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. Charges moderate. NO. 133 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 2931.

Ship Chandlers.

NEW STORE!—NEW STORE!! GEO. F. FOSTER Invites the attention of all interested in Chicago or any other of the Lake Ports to his new SAIL LOFT AND SHIP CHANDLERY STORE, At 261 South Water Street, NEAR LAKE ST. BRIDGE. Constantly on hand MANILLA AND TARRED Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Ties, Canvass of all kinds, and all other articles found in Ship Chandlery Stores. Sails, Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins furnished at the SHORTEST NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in Bundles or Barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are un-equalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS. A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER. Send for our prices.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND SAIL MAKERS, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manilla and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description. HAY AND BALE ROPE, LATH ROPE, LITCHING ROPES, SPUN YARN, SASH & BELL CORDS, MARLINE, &C., TAR, OAKUM, PITCH, BLOCKS, ROSIN, CHAINS, COAL TAR, ANCHORS, BRIGHT VARNISH, OARS, PAINTS AND OILS, PAINTS AND OILS. Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass, OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY. Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks. Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c., MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 211 South Water street, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. A. K. SPENCER, Agent, 133 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK 30 S. Canal-St., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY, WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA. To Coopers: In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use. DOANE & HURLBUT'S Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine, FOR TIGHT WORK. This Machine surpasses all others in every particular. [illegible] DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels. DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads. DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE for all kinds of Barrels. DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels. DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of Heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant. [illegible] W. H. DOANE. 290 Clark street, Chicago.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP, Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago. MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY. Pattern Making, Model Making, either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning. W. F. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors. J. J. VEREL, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1408. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 30 - - Dearborn Street - - - 30 [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1861. SPRING TRADE. 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 51 and 53 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, Linen and Cotton Goods! ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE Can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's wear, at the Lowest Prices. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861. We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper, COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 AND 46 Wabash Avenue. Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives an advantage in offering goods DRY GOODS JOBBERS, cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands " " PATENT CALF, " OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. " " UPPER. " " SOLE LEATHER, best tannages Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c. ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 38 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card.........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 8.............LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.............8 Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18.......STATE STREET.......16 & 18 G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18.......STATE STREET.......16 & 18

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68 We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: 3,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 2,000 lbs. SHEET IRON, 100 " RUSSIA IRON, 100 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 100 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 10 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. BATES, WILLIAMS & CO., 39 & 41......Lake Street, Chicago......39 & 41. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods. OUR SPRING STOCK IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE In the city, which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WINTER & SPRING TRADE. Having completed the Removal of our Dry Goods Jobbing Department TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET, We are now making additions of FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS, And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present campaign a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. [illegible]

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861 H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 30, 30......LAKE STREET......30, 30 CHICAGO. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of our own manufactured Kip, Calf, Grain and Thick Water-Proof Boots; together with a full assortment of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of Eastern quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying Credit at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions & Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware and Tinners Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. BELDEN.

W. H. KRETSINGER, 117—South Water Street—117 (BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.) The only house in the city selling Staple Agricultural Implements, Exclusively at Wholesale. GOODS FIRST RATE, PRICES LOW, Dealers will note this on their memorandums and call at 117.....SOUTH WATER STREET.....117

YARD, GILLMORE & CO., JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING, Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Have opened their Spring Importation of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods in Great Variety, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C., Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices. CALL AND SEE.

PEARSON & DANA, 49 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 49 Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Have now in store a full and Complete Stock, which will be offered at low prices for cash or approved credit, as our motto is Low Rents and Small Profits.

Metal Warehouse.

METALS, Tinners' Stock AND SCALES.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Importers of TIN PLAT[E], And dealers in Tinner's Stock, METAL WAREHOUSE. 199 & 201......Randolph Street......199 & 201 CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. Also for sale TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES. Japanned and Stamped Ware, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES, Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Bars, Harrow-Teeth Wedges and Sledges. AGENTS FOR Winship's Patent Ventilating Refrigerator. SAD IRONS By the cask or box, superior to any in the market. WE DEAL LARGELY IN FENCE WIRE, English and American. CIRCULAR SAWS, From the celebrated manufactory of WHEELER, MADDEN & CLEMSEN, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. Full Stock of Circular, Mill, Cross-Cut and Buck Saws. Saws made to Order, WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE. EVERY SAW WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Orders solicited from dealers and all parties using saws. We offer the above goods to the trade at the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph St.

Dentists' Cards.

J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST. Office—Room No. 11 Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—Dr. [illegible] removed his Dental Office, from No. [illegible] Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery, [illegible]

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, 109......Washington Street, Chicago.......109 [illegible]

Farms for Sale.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible]

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads, Numbering 22 first class staunch and strong steamers, now offer to the mercantile and commercial public the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of Merchandise and Produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 180 Canal Boats, Of the largest Class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer to consignees and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	B. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower,	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
	Omar Pasha.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Oronoco.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.

Mary Stewart, Saginaw.

Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Office, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

A. M. PETERS, Frt Agent, 9 Astor House, N. York.

[illegible]

J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.

W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres. Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street Chicago.

1861 1861 THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO LINE. 1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo. Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted), for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. B., C. & C. Line Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.

FOUNTAIN CITY	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAY FLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. With these unequalled facilities, the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to JOHN H. MOSS, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 329 Broadway, New York. [illegible] SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt. Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, having completed their arrangements [illegible] Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

HUNTER,	......380 tons....Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	......540 tons....Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,	......597 tons....Capt. R. Wilkins,
SUN,	......649 tons....Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W. (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R. [illegible] A. T. SPENCER & CO., Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.— DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR, [illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible] MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Monday, April 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave Depot, corner of West Lake and Canal streets, Chicago, as follows: [illegible] A. C. GAGE, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Dubuque, &c. [illegible] G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Shortest and best Route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. [illegible]

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. [illegible] D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible] Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Winter Arrangement. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861.

Our Chicago Military.

Some time ago, in the days of peace, and that was not long since either, we gave a review (on paper) of our Chicago military organizations, and found but a beggarly account of defunct muster rolls, empty drill rooms, and disused damaged muskets. We mention these facts now, that the deserved credit may be the more apparent, in a city that has so speedily enrolled in the cause of the Government thirty-eight full companies.

We present the following list of companies which responded to the first call of Governor Yates and are now

IN SERVICE.

Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Smith.
Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Barker.
Chicago Light Infantry, Capt. Harding.
Ramsey Guards, Capt. Kellogg.
Union Cadets (German), Capt. Kowald.
Lincoln Rifles (Hungarian), Capt. Mihalotzy.
Washington Light Cavalry, Capt. Schaumberg.
Highland Guards, Capt. Raffen.
Zouaves, Co. A, Capt. Hayden.
Zouaves, Co. B, Capt. Clybourne.
Zouaves, Co. C, Capt. Conner.
Zouaves, Co. H, Capt. Innes.
Union Rifles (German), Capt. ——

These thirteen companies will average nearly one hundred men each. They are in the service of the State, at Cairo, Springfield, Alton, and other points. There are now in this city, filled companies as follows, of which nearly all have been accepted by the War Department. These companies are in readiness to leave at short notice. Several of them are thoroughly armed, with uniforms and accoutrements being put in readiness here. Others await acceptance and equipment. The list is as follows of companies:

IN READINESS.

Emmet Guards, Co. A, "Irish Brigade," Capt. C. R. Walsh, 75 men.
Company B, "Irish Brigade," Capt. John Murphy, 80 men.
O'Mahony Rifles, "Irish Brigade," Capt. J. C. Phillips, 75 men.
Shields Guards, Co. A, "Irish Brigade," Capt. Quirk, 75 men.
Shields Guards, Co. B, "Irish Brigade," Capt. James Quirk, 75 men.
Jackson Guards, "Irish Brigade," Capt. McMurray, 75 men.
Montgomery Guards, "Irish Brigade," Capt. M. Gleeson, 75 men.
Yates' Phalanx, Co. B, Capt. A. R. Breed, 64 men.
Do. do Co. E, Capt. Light, 86 men.
Do. do Co. G, Capt. Slaughter, 50 men.
Cicero Volunteers, Capt. Lanbear, 54 men.
Yates' Phalanx, Co. H, Capt. David Vaughan, 92 men.
Chicago Tigers, Capt. G. C. Cooper, 80 men.
Washington Grenadiers, Capt. Becher, 61 men.
German Rifles, Capt. Marchner, 61 men.
Union Cadets, No. 2, Capt. Large, 80 men.
Chicago Light Artillery, Co. B, Col. Ezra Taylor, 140 men.
Illinois Rangers, (cavalry) Capt. G. A. Fuller, 140 men.
Sturges Rifles, Capt. Steele, 64 men.
Highland Guards, Co. B, Capt. —— 80 men.
Zouaves, Co. D, Capt. Bell, 90 men.
Do Co. E, Capt. Scott, 85 men.
Do Co. F, Capt. Wade, 90 men.
Do Co. I, Capt. McAdams, 60 men.
Do Co. Z, Capt. Travers, 60 men.

These twenty four companies are reported full, and it will be seen that most of them have an over complement, to insure full ranks with a margin for failures to "come to time" when called upon. Several of these twenty-four companies have received orders to hold themselves in instant readiness. Two or three expect to leave to-day.

This number of THIRTY-EIGHT does not include the companies of the 60th Regiment now rapidly recruiting, nor the splendid Regiment of which Col. VanArman is just laying the foundations. Aside from all these are the Home Guard of from twelve to fifteen companies, drilling nightly, made up of our most respectable burghers; judges, lawyers and physicians, merchants and bankers, solid men. The above thirty eight companies as enumerated count over *thirty-five hundred* fighting men, the best material for soldiers, active and athletic, and with a purpose and justness in their quarrel which renders them thrice armed, not that the recent importation of arms from the St. Louis Arsenal is to be overlooked or under-valued as their means of outfit. Chicago is ready, on occasion demanding it, to send five thousand fighting men against the rebels, and she can double the order if need be.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy and as may prove fatal accident took place yesterday morning at the Tremont House improvement, in the giving way of a scaffolding, by which three men were precipitated from the third story of the new extension to a pile of bricks in the area. One of them, John O'Brien, a laborer, was just stepping from the ladder with a hod of bricks on his shoulder, when the whole went down. The poor fellow made a leap of eight feet and clung to a portion of the wall, which gave way with him, and he fell about thirty feet, breaking three ribs, and crushing his left arm so shockingly that it will require to be amputated.

Another of the workmen, named John Lynch, received a frightful cut on the head. A third workman was less seriously hurt.

Drs. Hahn and Max Myers were called and attended to the wounded men. Although severely injured, the physicians give hopes of their recovery. The scaffolding gave way owing to the insecurity of its braces.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the South Branch of the Chicago river, at Gurnee's Tannery, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, by James Eagan and James Hunter, of the crew of the schooner H. Rand. Deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, whiskers under the chin, black cotton velvet vest, black pants, knit drawers, grey woolen under-shirt, white cotton shirt with linen bosom, heavy kip boots, black silk neckerchief. The following property was found on the body. Several papers from which it is presumed the name of deceased is Thomas Mahon, three letters written by Wm. Mahon, 250, 23d street, New York, to his brother, Thomas Mahon, one addressed to Helena, Arkansas, and two to Greenville, Mississippi. Also, three notices of Tax Sale purchase, to T. Mahon, signed, F. R. Wilson, a large metallic handled knife, a dollar bill, Naperville Bank, and $1.54 in specie; also, a note recommending T. Mahon as a good ditcher, signed George M. Parker.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.—By a recent change in the firm, Martin Green succeeds Messrs. Martin Green & Co., in a business of much importance in harbor and river matters. With a large fleet of tugs, dredges, and scows, and with much experience in that class of operations, Mr. Green has executed several very important contracts, not only in Chicago but in other lake cities. Recently he laid the huge iron main of the Chicago Water Works across the river at Rush Street, and to him and his enterprise is due a large share of the splendid improvement in deepening and straightening the river at that point, and also, much of the improvement of the North Branch.

CHICAGO ZOUAVES ABROAD.—Among those of our Chicago Zouaves whom we know to be in the New York Fire Zouaves are the following: E. M. Coates (late with Bowen Brothers) who is 1st Lieutenant of Company C; Frank E. Yates (son of Mrs. P. E. Yates), who is 1st Lieutenant of Company G; and G. H. Fergus, who is 1st Lieutenant of Company J. There are three or four other Chicago Zouaves in the regiment, but we are not informed of their names.

FLAG RAISING ON CHICAGO AVENUE.—On Tuesday evening the Union Club of the North Division, erected a flag-pole ninety-three feet high—the highest in the city—on Chicago Avenue, and flung to the breeze from its summit a splendid flag, sixteen by twenty-four feet in size, costing $100. The Irish Brigade were present upon the occasion, and the flag was raised amid great enthusiasm.

LAUNCH OF THE SCHOONER A. G. MOREY.—Yesterday afternoon the new schooner *A. G. Morey* was launched from the yard of Miller & Hood, on the North Branch of the river. She is a fine looking schooner, and when dressed in her rigging, will do honor to her builders. Her owner is A. G. Morey, Esq., of this city, after whom she is named. Her capacity is about 19,000 bushels corn.

[illegible]

THE RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Magnificent and Patriotic Ovation.

Punctual to the appointed hour, Hon. S. A. Douglas and his lady reached this city, about 9 P. M. last evening. An immense crowd greeted most enthusiastically the debarkation of the party at the St. Louis depot, and a procession whose order and features were given in full in our last issue, the Committee's programme being fully carried out, escorted Mr. Douglas to National Hall.

Here the procession found scanty chance for admission aside from the platform, for not less than ten thousand persons had long before filled every available inch of space. Mr. Douglas was welcomed by Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

SENATOR DOUGLAS: Chicago turns, from parting with her brave volunteers, to extend her right hand to you in cordial welcome.

Their departure and your arrival are alike invested with peculiar interest, for both you and they enjoy the proud consciousness of fidelity to that flag, which, though now assailed by impious hands, ever has been, and, with the blessing of God, *ever shall be*, the symbol of our Nation's glory.

Sir, when last you were welcomed to Chicago, it was by the hearty applause of party friends, anxious for your elevation to the highest office in the gift of the American people; *now* this vast assembly convened, irrespective of party, in the very hall erected by your political opponents, does homage to your patriotism.

This, (*then* a Republican Wigwam, *now* baptized anew as) "National Hall," greets you with the plaudits of ten thousand loyal spirits.

In the momentous issues of the *present*, the political strifes of the *past* sink into utter insignificance. Then the nation was at peace, and citizens turned aside from their daily avocations only to rally under the standard of this or that party candidate. Now we are startled by the beat of drum, and by the bugle's martial notes. The North unites as with one pulse, with one arm in the rally. THAT RALLY IS TO THE BATTLE FIELD; THE WATCHWORD IS: "OUR COUNTRY!" The more vigorous the prosecution of the war, the speedier will be the restoration of peace. The North, sir, did not inaugurate hostilities, neither is this a war of sections, wherein men are at liberty, according to their nativity and residence, to exercise their option in choice of friends and foes. It is the struggle of patriots to uphold the majesty of the law, and maintain the integrity of that Government, which of all others on the face of the earth, is the *noblest*, the *proudest citadel of human liberty*. When rebels essay to undermine it, no patriot can falter between allegiance to his country and fellowship with those who would implant the envenomed fangs of treason in her very vitals.

In such a crisis as this, the people hold to strict account their public servants, whether in council or in camp. Hence execrated is Mason of Virginia; *honored* is Douglas of Illinois!

Davis basks for awhile in the sunshine of rebel favor, only to sink the deeper in eternal infamy. Scott, in all the wealth of an approving conscience—right in the sight of God and man—adds new luster to his eventful life, and ere long he will be classed with Washington by the glad acclaim of exulting millions.

Sir, it is because of your prompt and gallant efforts to sustain the Government, casting off the shackles of the partisan, for the freedom of the patriot, that Chicago receives you this night with open arms, and charges me in her name, and in her behalf, to bid you WELCOME!

When the cheering had in some measure subsided, Mr. Douglas spoke as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to me. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the Flag of our country. [Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God, my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is War, armies marched upon our Capital, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy.

What cause, what excuse do Disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot box. I understand it that the voice of the people expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume on the election of a particular candidate that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this. I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the Constitutional rights of Slaveholders are concerned, nothing has been done and nothing omitted of which they can complain.

There has never been a time from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land, than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for Disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration.

If they say the Territorial Question—now for the first time there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave Law. Then what reason have they. The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the slavery Question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last spring, and by an united South and divided North hold it. That scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, War is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots—or traitors.*

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. [Cheers.] I know they expected to present an united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by *closing up the ranks*. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton-fields of the South or the corn-fields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions even in time of war. We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty; to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it, and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. [Cries of "Go on."] It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war, but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country. [illegible]

Telegraphic Orders.

The President of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, Hon. J. D. Caton and the Division Superintendents, J. J. S. Wilson and E. D. L. Sweet, Esqrs., have issued the following orders to the respective officers on their lines:

1st. You will allow no one inside of your office enclosure (except persons belonging there) not even railroad men.

2d. Your messages must be kept in such manner and place, that you *know* no one but yourself can gain access to them.

3d. Any information regarding movements of Government messengers, troops or anything pertaining to Government operations coming within your knowledge, must be kept with inviolable secrecy.

4th. Operators cannot be allowed to hold conversation over the line, or with employees of their own office upon the subject of any private dispatches of any kind that are entrusted to the Telegraph.

5th. You will not receive or deliver any messages written in cypher, except *known* by you to be for the Government.

6th. If a message is presented, the purpose of which you suspect to be to incite, aid or encourage rebellion or insurrection against the United States or this State, or a hostile invasion of this State, or to induce or promote, or encourage any other violation of laws, you will receive the message and immediately report it to the President of this Company, and also to your Division Superintendent, and will not forward it till ordered so to do by one of those officers; and should you receive for delivery any message of the character above stated, you will not deliver it until you have reported it in the same way, and received orders to do so.

Sewing Machines and Secession.

We find a paragraph in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* which we couple with a fact which we have before this had occasion to notice. First the paragraph in a letter from Richmond, Virginia:

A novel and not very commendable establishment is now in operation here, under George B. Sloat, formerly of Philadelphia. It is a factory for the purpose of altering old flint-lock muskets to be used by the Southern Confederacy. The Secession flag waves over the building. Mr. Sloat originally carried on a "Union Sewing Machine" manufactory, and employed about twenty mechanics.

The fact is that for some weeks past there have been very numerous and large arrivals of these Sloat Sewing Machines in this city. The Chicago agents of Sloat, Messrs. Mason & Co., No. 54 South Clark street, under the Sherman House, have received several hundred, and large numbers have been sent through this city to other agencies. It looks as if Sloat were trying to serve two masters, the North with Sewing Machines, for our women, the rebels of New Dahomey with weapons to shoot the brothers, and sons, and husbands of Northern women. This is buttering the bread on both sides, with a vengeance, and we are opposed to it.

We have the kindest feelings for Sloat's Chicago representative, but under the present aspects of the case cannot wish him the sale of a single Sloat machine in this city. Let Mr. Sloat call back his machines to Richmond and bill them with his altered muskets for rebel use. There should be no demand or encouragement given here to Richmond products until Richmond is purged of treason, or to Sloat's machines whose successors in the same manufactory are muskets, stolen from the Government, altered for rebel use. Let Mr. Sloat's Sewing Machines secede at once, will be the verdict of the patriotic women of the Northwest.

A Meeting of Chicago Mounted Riflemen.

Held at the Orient House April 30th, for taking measures to form a company of Mounted Riflemen, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Recent events in the affairs of our cherished and beloved country have exposed the Government of the United States and the safety of our institutions as a nation to danger from the lawless, and from traitors in open rebellion against our National Government,

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all citizens capable of doing military service, to enrol themselves in some organization of a military character, for the purpose of drilling and becoming familiar with the use of arms and discipline of soldiers, so as to be prepared for any emergency that may arise, and hold themselves in readiness to do service in the defence of the Government, and of law and order.

Resolved, That for the purpose of rendering service to the Governor of the State of Illinois, and thereby to the whole country, we recommend the organization of a corps of Mounted Riflemen, to be supplied with weapons of the most modern and destructive character; such company, when organized, to be stationed at Chicago, and held in readiness for active service whenever the citizens of this State shall be assailed by traitors from within or without its borders, and to sustain the authorities of law within the State of Illinois.

E. Turner, L. F. George and J. C. King were chosen an Executive Committee to receive signatures and carry out the objects of the meeting. Adjourned to meet at the office of John W. Waughop, Esq., No. 63 Clark street, on the evening of May 2d, next.

J. N. BURNHAM, Chairman.
I. CLAFLIN, Sec'y.

INEBRIATE FOUND DEAD.—A poor inebriate who had been seen drunk about the tippling saloons on South Wells street, was yesterday morning found dead in a mud-hole behind constable Flemming's barn, on Wells, near Monroe street. No one knew his name, or anything connected with his history. He was last seen alive at ten o'clock Tuesday night, by James McKnight, who states that he was intoxicated. Coroner James held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of "death from intemperance and exposure."

MILITARY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the members of the O'Mahony Rifle Guard, held at their rendezvous, 84 Randolph street, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

Captain, John C. Phillips; 1st Lieut., Peter Casey; Second Lieut., John A. Hynes; Brevet Lieut., Daniel W. Quirk; Orderly Sergeant, Martin Wallace.

HELD TO BAIL.—Mary Ann Thornton and John Thornton were, yesterday, held to bail in $1500 each for the crime of incest.

FINALLY DISPOSED OF.—The remains of the hull of the ill fated steamer Globe have been beached on the lake shore.

COMPANY D, 60TH REGIMENT.—Will meet for drill every evening hereafter, at the Hall over 203 South Water street, opposite Board of Trade Rooms. L. P. BRADLEY.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF DISCREDITED CURRENCY.—See Stryker & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

☞ Holders of discredited Illinois and Wisconsin currency, can buy their Dry Goods at the lowest cash prices, of Stryker & Co., 141 Lake street, and pay in these funds at 25 per cent. above bankers' rates. They are also taking the bills of seventy Wisconsin banks at par. Go and see them. ma2-3t

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.—From and after to-day, the Post Office will open at 7 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attention Company!

COMPANY "F," SIXTIETH REGIMENT of Illinois State Troops, will assemble for drill at the room over No. 58 and 60 Lake street, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, punctually. J. MASON LOOMIS.

Attention, Military Men.

Militia-man's Journal of Instruction, $3.00, postage 36 cents. The Young Recruit. This is the title of a most useful book to all young military men, price $1.00, postage 19 cents. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, $1.00, postage 12 cents. Major Robert Anderson's Artillery, $1.50, postage 10 cents. Scott's Tactics, $3.00, postage 37 cents. Hardee's Tactics, $1.50, postage 21 cents. Active Service Book, $1.50, postage 18 cents. Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, and any other book on the science of war, at the lowest price, to be had at SHERLOCK'S BOOK STORE, No. 112 Dearborn street. ap30x3t

☞ Try those superb Paul Pry Couches and Regalias, warranted genuine Havana. Sold only by Saggest, cor. Randolph and State,

PAPER HANGINGS.—The best stock and the lowest prices, at Faxon's, No. 70 Lake street. ap30-1m

☞ Don't fail to purchase one of Sloat's improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. The simplest and the best, with all the latest improvements, at No. 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House. ap30-5t

☞ H. M. Wilmarth has removed his Gas Fixture and Lamp Store to 189 Lake street. ap29-1t

☞ Gas Fixtures, New Store and New Goods. Call and see at 189 Lake street. ap29-1t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill. mh28,3m

☞ Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-days paper.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Howard Insurance Company, [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1861.

Money matters are moving along very quietly to-day. Bankers are well supplied with means to take all the business paper that offers. So much had been realized on grain in store, that the earlier shipments will not yield much paper for discount; but it is cheering to see so large a fleet in port to take off our immense supplies. The stagnation which the tardy opening of the Straits produced had become decidedly discouraging.

Exchange is working easier. Under the certainty that rates must decline, the demand is light. Several of the banks sold freely to customers all they desired. The rate is still 10 per cent. Buying 8@9. Parties from Milwaukee are still offering exchange to bankers at buying figures here, but, as yet, Wisconsin currency is not here to buy it. If the rates in that city continue so far below ours, Wisconsin currency will again command a premium here.

On the street there was a very active demand for Eastern exchange, at 10 per cent. prem., and buyers paid 11@12 per cent.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The money market was quiet and steady to-day. Exchange was sold at 8 per cent. premium by the banks, but beyond their immediate wants they did not care to buy at over 5. Until there is a further decline at Chicago, rates here cannot go much lower, as our bankers are now selling at 2 per cent. below the Chicago rates. Business has taken an active start with the resumption of inter-lake navigation, and during the last two days the demand for money has largely increased.

Gold does not seem to be much wanted. Nominal buying about 8 per cent.; selling 10@12.

UNCURRENT.—We have no change to notice in uncurrent. Buying rates for unassorted lots 60 cts.; favorite banks 45@50.

STOCKS.—The reports to Saltonstall & Co., No. 42 Clark street, to-day show a dull market. After closing, prices were for N. Y. Cent. 71¼, Galena 57, Rock Island 37, C., B. & Q. 56¼, Ill. Cent. 57, Tennessee 47, Missouri 39¼, Virginia 47½. Secession is proving to be decidedly an unprofitable business.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New York for nine months of the current fiscal year, the import entries from July 1, 1860, to the 31st of March, 1861, exclusive of specie, were $158,667,000
Add four weeks in April 12,918,100
Total since July 1, to date $171,585,119
Same time last year 194,580,582
Decrease this fiscal year $22,995,463

The same tables make the export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) from July 1st to 31st of March $92,864,000
Add four weeks in April 11,026,594
Total to date $103,890,594
Same time last year 64,660,067
Increase this year $39,230,527

The same tables make the exports of specie from 1st July to 31st March $22,074,000
Add four weeks in April 952,616
Total to date $23,026,616
Same time last year 48,687,360
Decrease this year $20,660,744

The receipts of gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:
From California $29,353,000
Foreign gold direct 24,359,000
Foreign gold via Boston 5,209,000
Total since 1st July $58,921,000

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad, was held in Toledo, on the 24th inst., at which the following directors were elected:

E M Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; M. L. Sykes, Chicago; John S. Barry, Constantine, Mich.; P. Morchins, Elkhart, Ind.; Stillman Witt, Cleveland; Wm. Williams, Buffalo; Wm. Keep, Lockport, N. Y.; N. Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y.; H. White, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Cartwright, A. Havemeyer, H. Keep, A. Campbell, of New York city; all of last year's Board, except Wm. Keep, who fills a vacancy. All of last year's officers were re-elected.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	S'ds, lbs.	Bar. bu
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	36062	6000	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	728	12558	3563	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	427	2000	7700	1000	....	400
I. C. R. R.	650	1284	3150	350	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	10447	12511	....	1840	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1119	850	368	....	6400	6
C. A. & St. L. R.	....	....	11550	....	600	....
Total	2924	30839	73304	7350	8840	406

	Dre'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs	Hides lbs.	High-wns brls.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	....	125	42	1473
C. & R. I. R. R.	5	....	566	65	....	700
I. C. R. R.	....	50	400	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	1928	6690	253	32	118
C. & N. W. R. R.	3	3	120	....	4	375
C. A. & St. L.	....	....	....	34	2	....
Total	8	1981	7081	497	80	3666

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	446	33000	208060	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	850	....	12000	....	....	....
To P't Colborne	....	16000	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	52860	....	....	....	....
Total	1296	85860	220060	....	....	....

As business increases, the vexatious currency question becomes more and more annoying to merchants and commission dealers. The prospect held out by city bankers a few days ago, that there would be little or no trouble in the future with regard to currency, does not appear to be realized. Every mail from the country brings the news that the farmers are afraid of it, and receive it only to pay their debts; while the drafts on merchants here for preferred currency is daily on the increase, to meet which 4@5 per cent. premium had to be paid to-day for funds, and wheat was sold at 5@6c. per bushel less than could be obtained for it, payable in common currency.

The tendency in the general market to-day was again downwards. The inquiry for Flour was rather light, and the market declined 5@10c, with sales of about 1,700 brls, at $4.77½@5.15 for fair to choice. Wheat was also easier and we note a further decline of 1c, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 95@96 for No. 1 Spring—subject to 2c storage. The Corn market declined ½@1c, under a firmer feeling in freights and less favorable news from New York,—with sales of about 160,000 bushels, at 37c for River Yellow afloat; 33@35½c for Yellow in store; 34½@35½c for River Mixed afloat; and 32½@33½c for Mixed in store—subject to 2c storage. There was rather more inquiry for Oats and the market was steady at 18c in store. Rye and Barley were quiet. Highwines were dull and light sales were made at 15c. Nothing is doing in seeds.

Provisions remain inactive and almost entirely nominal—the only transaction reported being a lot of 80 brls prime Lard at 10c. Mess Pork is held at $19@20,00; but there is no inquiry.

Freights were 1@1½c better to-day, and towards the close vessel-owners were asking a further advance. Two vessels were reported at 7@8c for corn to Buffalo, and 8½c for wheat.

THE PORT SARNIA ROUTE.—We understand that the Great Western Railway have made complete arrangements to carry grain to Montreal and Oswego during the present season. New elevators have been erected—modeled after the Chicago plan—and daily lines of propellers and vessels will run between Hamilton and Oswego, and from Hamilton to Kingston, and all Canadian ports.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

CANAL FREIGHTS AT BUFFALO—April 29.—Three loads engaged to go to New York at 18c for wheat. Boats scarce.—*Advertiser.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—April 29.—Shipowners demanding an advance brought business in the shipment of breadstuffs nearly to a stand-still. To Liverpool—2,500 bbls flour at 2s 3d; 2,500 bbls and tcs lard at 26s; 4,000 bu wheat at 7½d in ship's bags; 250 tons mahogany at 26s; 500 bales cotton, 7-32d@¼d, for compressed and non-compressed; 400 bbls pork 24; 400 hhds tallow, 22s 6d. To London—400 bbls rosin, 3s 6d per 280 lbs; 1,000 bbls flour, to fill, 2s 6d; 100 tons mahogany, 30s; 400 bales hops, ¾d. To Glasgow—300 bbls flour, 3s. To Bremen—300 hhds sugar, 50s.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

BUFFALO MARKET—April 29—FLOUR—A fair inquiry prevails this morning for the better grades which are scarce, and for which the market rules firm. Sales 1000 bbls most of which changed hands Saturday afternoon, at $3 00 for No. 2; $5.00 for choice extra Illinois and fair extra Michigan; $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5.50@6.00 for double extras, and $6.25 for small lots favorite ditto. Wheat—The market is very quiet, owing to the fact that canal freights are not, as yet, fairly established. Nothing was done this morning. Sale 1,500 bu good white Michigan Saturday afternoon, in bags, at $1.38. Corn—Market quiet and unchanged. No sales Saturday afternoon. This morning, 2,500 bu new at 40c. Oats—Are selling from wagons at 23@24c. Barley—Last sale was at 55c for Canadian. Rye—Last sale was at 54c for Illinois.—*Advertiser.*

HIDES IN NEW YORK—April 29th.—There is little more inquiry among the trade, yet the market continues heavy and unsettled. Sales 1,000 Texas at 12¾c, less 4 per cent cash; 500 Montevideo, in bond, and 600 Texas on private terms. Messrs H D Hull & Co's circular says: "Dry Hides—The war continues to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation and thought, and the hide market has remained without animation throughout the week. Sales in the trade have been confined to a few small parcels of domestic, which are coming in very rapidly, and are offered at a considerable reduction from the rates current a week or two ago. A parcel of Buenos Ayres were bought on an order from Canada, on private terms. We this week withhold our quotations entirely, as the sales are too meagre to render them reliable. Of the late arrival from California, none have yet been taken. Recent advices from Buenos Ayres and neighboring markets, quote no decline in prices, though the inquiry was very limited.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The flour market is firmer and more active, with sales of 2,000@3,000 bbls to note at rather better prices, the demand being mostly to supply the home trade, within the range of $5 37½@5.62½ for common and good superfine; $5 62½@5 87½ for extras, the latter for good Lancaster county, and from $6@7.50 ℔ bbl for extra family and fancy brands, as in quality, including 250 bbls standard superfine at $5.62½, and 500 bbls Broad street mills extra at a price kept private. The market closing with an upward tendency, and our lowest figures generally refused for standard superfine, which is comparatively scarce. Rye flour is quiet but firm at $3.50, and Pennsylvania corn meal scarce at $2.75 ℔ bbl. We hear of no sales of either.

In wheat there is very little doing for the want of stock, the receipts by water being almost entirely suspended. Sales of some 2000 bushels are reported at $1.33@1.35 for fair to prime western and Pennsylvania reds in store, mostly at $1.34; and white at $1.40@1.50, as in quality. Strictly prime lots are scarce and held higher; the demand is moderate. Rye is firm, and Pennsylvania is worth 68c. Corn is better, and 5000 bush new yellow, all offered, sold at 62c for prime lots afloat, and [illegible] in store, including 1000 bush western mixed at 59@60c in store. Oats are firmer, with but few offering and selling, at 33½c for Pennsylvania, and [illegible] for Delaware. Barley and malt are quiet.—*North American.*

The Supply of Breadstuffs in Baltimore.

The members of the Corn Exchange presented to the Board of Police at noon to-day, a carefully compiled statement of the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, &c., now in our city. It appears the stock of flour is some 50,000 barrels, and that it can be increased to 75,000 by reducing the wheat on hand.—*Baltimore Patriot*, 29th.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1@1½c. The engagements were:—Schr. Roberts, corn to Buffalo at 7c; bark J. G. Deshler, corn to Buffalo at 7½c; schr Star of the North, wheat to Buffalo at 8½c; bark David Morris, corn to Buffalo at 7½c; schr. Massuppa, corn to Buffalo at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,924 bu; shipped, 1,296 brls. Market 5@10c lower. Sales, 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" choice spring extra at $5.15 on track; 400 brls "Caledonia" do at $4.90 del; 150 brls "Becker's Extra" at $4.85 del; 800 brls good spring extra, round hoop, at $4.80 del; 300 brls do flat hoop, at $4.77½ del.

WHEAT—Received, 30,839 bu; shipped, 85,860 bu. Market 1c lower. Sales, 10,000 bu No 1 Spring at 96c in store; 5,000 bu do at 95½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 95c in store; 60,000 bu No 2 Spring at 94c; 1,000 bu do at 93½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 93c in store; 3,000 bu do at 89c in store—preferred currency; 1,000 bu do at 88c in store—preferred currency.

CORN—Received, 73,304 bu; shipped 220,060 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales, 5,000 bu River Yellow at 37c afloat; 10,000 bu Yellow at 37½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Yellow at 35c in store; 20,000 bu River Mixed at 35½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 35c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 34½c afloat; 25,000 bu Mixed at 35½c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu do at 35c f. o. b.; 60,000 bu do at 33c in store; 2,000 bu do at 32½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 30c in store; 3,000 bu do at 27½c in store—preferred currency.

OATS—Received, 7,350 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 2,000 bu No 1 at 18c in store.

RYE—Received, 286 bu. Market nominal at 40@43c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 406 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 140 bags good at 43c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales 75 brls at 15c.

ALCOHOL—35@37c ℔ gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $19 00@20 00.

LARD—80 brls prime Leaf at 10c.

TALLOW—In fair demand at 8¼@9c.

HIDES—Dull. Dry Flint 9@10c; Green, 3@3½c; Salted, 4@4½c.

MIDDLINGS—10 tons at $10.00 on track.

BRAN—8 tons Bran at $5 00 on track.

SALT—165 brls Fine at $1.60 del.

POTATOES—In active demand. Sales, 1,000 bu prime Neshannocks at 27c del.

BUTTER—4 tons common roll at 9c. Dairy in fair demand at 10@12½c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales of fresh and sound at 6c @6½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens $2.50@2.75 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 9½@10½c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1981. Market dull. Sales,

145 Hogs averaging	220 lbs	at	$4.55
85	200		4.50
75	210		4.50

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 80 head. Market quiet. Sales,

12 head averaging	1240 lbs	at	$3.00
10	1360		3.00
14	1225		3.00

BROOM CORN—2 tons prime at $65 00; 2 tons fair at $47.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 1.—FLOUR—Dull, heavy, and 5c lower on common and medium grades, the home trade only buying to a very limited extent, while the difficulty in selling sterling exchange has almost put a stop to the export demand. Sales 9800 bbls at $5.70@5.75 for super state, $5 25@5.30 extra state, $5.10@5.15 super western, $5 25@5 40 common to medium extra western, $5 50@5.60 shipping brands extra r. h. O. $5.85@7, for trade brands do. Market closing heavy. Canada flour may be quoted a shade easier, with only a moderate demand. Sales 600 bbls at $5.35@7.50 for common to good extra. Rye flour steady. Sales 100 bbls at $3.10@4.00. Corn meal continues in fair request. Sales 500 bbls at $2.85 for Jersey and $3 20 for Brandywine.

PROVISIONS—Pork, market dull, heavy and lower. Sales 300 brls at $17 for mess and $13 25 for prime; total stock of old and new, May 1st, 57,505 brls. Same date last month, 58,531 brls; same date last year, 73,054 brls. Beef market quiet and firm. Sales 350 brls. at $4@4 50 for prime; $5.87@6.75 for mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; and $11.50@12 50 for extra mess. Total stock May 1st, 47,515 pkgs; same date last month, 55,517 pkgs; same date last year, 579,80 pkgs. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Beef hams quiet at $13@15. Western cut meats continue dull, with small sales, 6½@6½c for shoulders; 8¾@9½c for hams. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard—market heavy and lower. Sales 450 brls at 9@9½c for common to good, and 10c for choice. Butter selling at 10@11c for Ohio, and 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 7¼@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee, pending the auction sales of Rio, announced for to-morrow, Thursday, the market is very quiet and there is only a limited business doing. Sales 120 bags Rio at 11½@12½c; 200 bags Maracaibo at 13½@14c, and 250 bags Laguayra at 14@14½c. Sugar, raw, dull and unchanged with sales of 768 hhds Cuba at 4½@5½, and 147 boxes Havana at 5¾ cash. In bond for export, 50,792 hhds, 53,665 boxes, 250,900 bags. Molasses, market quiet and steady, with sales of 40 hhds Cuba and Muscovado at 70c, and 18 hhds Porto Rico at 30c. Stock, 28,856 bbls.

WHISKY in fair request at prices in favor of buyer. Sales of 50 brls at 18c.

GRAIN—Wheat market continues heavy and in favor of the buyers. The difficulty in selling sterling exchange seriously checks the export demand. Sales 30,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 24½@1 28; the latter price delivered. 1,800 red state at $1 29; 17,000 bu winter red western $1 31@1.33 in store and delivered; 2,600 white Michigan at $1.55@1.62½; 7,000 bush red Delaware at $1.55, and 14,000 bush amber Wisconsin at $1.57, delivered. Rye—Quiet and steady. Sales 1,500 bush at 65c. Barley—Dull and nominal at 57@70c as in quality. Corn—Only moderate business doing and market without important change. Sales 41,000 bush at 67½@68c for old mixed western in store; 65@69c for afloat and delivered; 64c, in store; 65@67c for new unmixed western; 68@69c for new yellow southern and Jersey, and 70c for white southern. Oats—Limited request at 34@35c for western and Canada, and 35@36c for state.

STOCKS—More doing but market irregular and generally lower. C & R I 36¾; Ch B & Q 56, b 30; C & T 23; Gal & Ch 51; Ill C Scrip 57; M S gtd 28, s 30; Mich Central 44¾; Erie 19¾; Ill C bonds 89; Pac Mail 65¾; N Y C R R 71¾; Huds 36; Mo 6s 39¾; Va 6s 45¾, s 3; Tenn 6s 46, s 3; Cal 7s 73; U S 6s '81 coupons 86; Treasury 12 pr ct 101; U S 5s 74; coupons 76.

CATTLE MARKET—Beef advanced, quoted at 6@9c; over 100 head purchased for the army in Washington. Sheep firmer, quoted at 3@4½c. Swine lower, quoted at 5¼@5¾c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ....April 30.

Bark Adriatic, Minor, Oswego, 87 tons coal, 210,609 ft lumber, 39,650 lath, 6 m pickets.
Bark Sheppard, Morton, Buffalo, 1,700 brls salt.
Brig Ramsey Crooks, Johnson, Muskegon, 100 m ft sqr timber.
Brig Cross, Moore, Buffalo.
Brig Seymour, Clelland, Silver Bay, 130 cds wood, 2,000 posts.
Brig Roscius, Hardenbergh, Sturgeon Bay, 133 m lumber, 2,109 posts, 20 cds wood.
Schr Lively, Hamilton, Oswego, 1,400 brls w lime.
Schr Athenian, McAdams, Detroit, 90 cds wood.
Schr Advance, Connor, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber, 35 cds wood.
Schr Belle Sheridan, Davis, Oswego, 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Susquehanna, Pearsing, Oswego, 275 tons coal.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 96 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burk, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Harrison, Leigh, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr Cascade, Dey, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Gold Hunter, Comstock, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 165 cd posts.
Schr International, Hinman, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Rainbow, Wolfe, Detroit, 2,070 brls salt.
Schr Fisher, Liston, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Connor, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Long, Sheboygan, 70m staves, 18 hf brls fish.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Lone Star, Jamison, Buffalo.
Schr White Cloud, Elsey, Detroit, 492 m hoops, 182 m staves.
Schr Gertrude, Hayes, Detroit, 197 m lumber.

CLEARED ....April 30.

Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 15,151 bu wheat, 400 brls flour, 9 brls beef, 61 bgs seed, 60 bags beans, 10 brls eggs, 14 pkgs h h goods, 1,500 casks.
Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo, 15,400 bu corn, 891 pigs lead, 4 brls lard, 5 hams.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 550 brls flour, 81 bales broomcorn, 19 pkgs h h goods.
Bark Hungarian, Blair, Kingston, 16,901 bu wheat.
Brig Ocean Eagle, Galligan, Buffalo, 16,376 bu wheat.
Brig Ramsey Crooks, Johnson, Navrino.
Schr Advance, Connor, Grand Haven.
Schr Johnson, Eastwick, Buffalo, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon.
Schr Middleton, Furgeson, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Lively, Turner, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Peck, Gyles, Buffalo, 2,500 bu wheat.
Schr Verige, Earle, Oswego, 15,736 bu corn.
Schr Williams, Tunger, Kingston, 11,123 bu wheat.
Schr Collingwood, Stier, Buffalo, 16,376 bu wheat.
Schr Hinsdale, Parego, Crawford's Pier.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—April 28th and 29—UP—Steamer Clifton; propellers Ontario, Stockman, Mary Stewart, Missouri; barques Indiana, Torrent, Major Anderson, Mary Stockton; brigs Wm. Lewis, Fox, Commerce, Hampton, Acadia, Lucy A. Blossom, A. Mitchell; schooners Dauntless, San Jacinto, Great Western, Imperial, Persia, W. B. Hibbard, A. Rust, Alvin Bronson, Clipper City, J. Hibbard, Forest, Hanover, Hercules, C. North, Lucy Raab, Wm. Barclay, Hassel, Republic, Perseverance, Dardanelles.

DOWN—Propeller Concord; barque Quebec; brigs Orkney Lass, Seminole; schooners Lilly Dancy, Mary Williams, D. R. Martin, J. B. Chapin, Whittlesea, Caledonia, L. B. Goldsmith, Ida and Mary, Preble.

WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

BOUND WEST—On the 26th—Schooner Darien. On the 27th—Propeller Bay State, brig Lafayette Cook, schooner Mary Grover.

BOUND EAST—On the 26th—Propellers Granite State, Michigan; schooner John Rice. On the 27th—Propeller Ogdensburgh, schooners Battles, J P Mack, Fairfield, J P Kirtland.

PASSED DETROIT—April 30—UP—Steamers Michigan, Forest Queen, Canadian; propellers Pocahontas, Baltic, Fountain City, Bay State; barque Lady of the Lake; brigs Gladiator, Trenton; schooner Hyphen.

DOWN—Propellers Missouri, Tonawanda, Wenona; barques Niagara, Invincible, Marquette, Essex; brig Andes; schooners Miami, Ocean Wave, Kate Richmond, Walrus, Convoy, Mary M Scott, Altair, Utica, Zephyr, Wanrecan, St Andrews, Sea Bird, Sweepstakes, Yorktown, Three Bells, B Parsons, Rover, W F Allen, York State, Gold Hunter.

CLEARED AT BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—April 27-29—Prop Fountain City, schr Eliza Logan.

CLEARED AT OSWEGO FOR CHICAGO—April 27—Prop Empire.

FIRST VESSEL THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—The schr Poland, bound for Kingston, and which left Chicago Sunday, April 21st, passed the Welland Canal Sunday, April 28th—being the first vessel of the season through. The Poland was also the first vessel through the Straits.

FIRST SAIL VESSEL FROM THE UPPER LAKES.—The schr Courtwright from Milwaukee, with a cargo of wheat, arrived in port Saturday afternoon, being the first this season.—*Buffalo Advertiser, 29th.*

The tugs Page and Wm. Morgan returned yesterday afternoon from Nicholson's Island, where they had been to get off the schr Marquette, which went ashore last fall. The vessel was so fast on the rocks that the tugs could not move her, and it is thought that she will have to be raised before she can be released from her present situation.—*Oswego Times, 27th.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ....April 30.

Investigator, Athens, 48 c. yds. dim. stone.
Wave, Morris, 5,180 bush. corn.
J. L. Alexander, Lockport, 5,335 bush. corn.
G. C. Morton, Lasalle, 5,25[illegible] bush. corn.
Imperial, Lockport, 4,020 bush. corn.
St. Louis, Lasalle, 4,600
Glasgow, Ottawa, 5,200
Rob't Holmes, Lasalle, 5,800 bush. corn, 25 brls wines.
B. W. Thorp, Joliet, 6,000 bush. oats.

CLEARED

Buffalo, Ottawa.
Clarion, Morris, 77,000 ft. lumber.
Laura Ann, Ottawa.
Mariner, Lasalle, 74,195 ft. lumber.
Abbey Sprague, Lasalle, 72,976 ft. lumber.
Ontario, Ottawa, 1 reaper.
A. Lincoln, Lasalle, 33,239 ft. lumber, 4,310 pickets, 150,000 shingles.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Investigator, Athens.
Clyde, Ottawa.
Pacific, Lasalle, 1 horse.
Troubadour, Lockport, 5,800 ft. lumber, 5,000 ft. siding, 10 brls. salt.
Atlantic, Morris, [illegible] h. h. furniture.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
30 Cases Merrimac Prints.
20 Bales Stark Sheetings.
25 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings.
25,000 STARK MILL BAGS.
10,000 LEWISTON DO.
All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,
At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.
The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS. Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWALL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior style of workmanship and design, and at very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois. Post Office address Box 174.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 54 Franklin street.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.
The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.
Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS, Either by regular or our fast line.
We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us.
STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City.
HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, Detroit, April 23, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of May next, for raising, re-placing, and keeping in their proper positions,
ALL THE BUOYS NOW IN THE SOUTH CHANNEL OF ST. CLAIR FLATS,
ALL THE BUOYS NOW IN SAGINAW RIVER,
ALL THE BUOYS NOW IN GREEN BAY, AND THE BUOY AT THE MOUTH OF CHICAGO RIVER,
—ALSO—
ALL THE BUOYS IN THE MOUTH OF GRAND RIVER, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.
And such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-House Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office, or the Collector of Customs in the vicinity.
By order of the Light House Board.
J. B. MARCHAND, U. S. Navy, L. H. Inspector, 11th District.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line.
Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,
As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible] or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO ......ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets [illegible]
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets [illegible]
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets [illegible]
Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets [illegible]
Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets [illegible]
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

DRUM AND FIFE BOOKS.—Modern School for the Drum, containing Instructions and music. [illegible] Published by DITSON & CO., Boston.

Paper Hangings.

TO MERCHANTS.
CASH JOBBING HOUSE.
The largest and only complete stock west of New York.
Paper Hangings, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, WINDOW SHADES, Curtain Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, Etc., AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Cash buyers will find it for their advantage to call.
E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

F. E. RIGBY & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
1861 - - - Spring Trade - - - 1861
G. M. SPEARS, JR., WITH J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cap Makers supplied with all kinds of Cap Trimmings at lowest rates.
P. S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Furs. J. & A. HERZOG.

Music Stores.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St., (Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury, of New York.
Pianos to Rent and rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within one year.
A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.
☞ Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers supplied at the usual discount.

A. DE ANGUERA, PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER 83 ...... LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs) 83

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store. For sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, 500 BOXES SOAP, 200 BOXES STARCH, 100 KEGS SAL SODA, 100 KEGS B. C. SODA, 200 BOXES SALERATUS, 50 BOXES POTASH, 100 CONCENTRATED LYE. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 139 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c: 50 Hhds Sugar, 150 Bbls Sugar, 50 Boxes Sugar, 100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water street.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! STEVENS & WEBBER, 108 RANDOLPH STREET, Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruit.
We are selling, until further notice, Oranges, $4 to $4.50; Lemons, $4 to $4.50 per box. Also, Apples, Cider, Figs, Dates, Nuts, &c., as low as the lowest.
COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Lightning Rods.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS and all kinds of LIGHTNING ROD POINTS AND FIXTURES Manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers.
Local Agents wanted for the sale of Lyon's Patent Copper Rods throughout the Western and Southern States to whom great inducements will be offered.
[illegible] PAMPHLETS SENT FREE. E. P. MARSH, Box 2174, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 6 Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Gold and Silver Plated Copper Points, New Style of Insulators and Attachments. ☞ Orders for City and Country Trade promptly attended to at the Chicago Lightning Rod Manufactory, No. 87 Kinzie street, Chicago. GEO. W. HANSEN, [illegible]

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 89 Kinzie street. Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Copper Points with silver and gold plate; Platina Tip, the best in use. Also Attachments and Insulators of all kinds. Orders promptly filled. Office and Factory, 89 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] CUTLER, Ag.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 109 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year, [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 60 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE opened at 160 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. [illegible] M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark-sts. P. O. Box 687. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible] ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 229 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. [illegible]

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 166½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 20 and 22 ......LaSalle Street...... 20 and 22 CHICAGO.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. [illegible] ALLEN VANE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS 158 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 168 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, Office and Warehouse ...... No. 21 South Water Street. ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. [illegible]

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, St. Joseph, Missouri. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refer, by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Pitkin & Co.; Cleghorn, Leckie & Co.; Dickinson & Baker; [illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 ...... SOUTH WATER STREET ...... 186 Aiken's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter,) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this Market, or for shipment East.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 87 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, &C. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. ☞ Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs.

R. & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, No. 1 (Second Floor) Board of Trade Building, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. ☞ Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 226½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. S. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97 ...... SOUTH WATER STREET ...... 97. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 244 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, NO. 8 DOLE'S BUILDING, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. [illegible]

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, Office No. 18 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF PORK HAMS SHOULDERS LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. [illegible]

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE [illegible] THOMAS NASH.

Announcements.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES B. WELLS, [illegible] for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT. [illegible] DAVID L. HOUGH, [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division. [illegible]

General Notices.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—[illegible] will leave A. Harvey & Co's Dock, [illegible] South Water street, for Ports on Lake Superior, on THURSDAY, 2nd May, 1861. For freight or passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO. or Captain on board.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Reasonable Terms, A WELL IMPROVED FARM, Situated in Cook County, near a Railroad Station, about forty minutes ride from the City of Chicago, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF PRAIRIE, And Ten Acres of Choice Valuable Timber. [illegible]

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN For the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] G. C. HAMMOND, Supt.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. [illegible] W. B. OGDEN, Receiver. [illegible]

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS. FOR SALE—[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.—[illegible]

RECEIVERS OF GRAIN.—[illegible] ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS [illegible]

2,000,000 WILSON'S [illegible]

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. [illegible]

H. P. STANLEY, [illegible]

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—[illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

Steam Dye [illegible]

AUGUST SCHWA[illegible] [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, [illegible]

Chicago Tribu[ne]

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

TEN REGIMENTS.

The Legislature passed the Ten [illegible] bill yesterday, and it is now, [illegible] received the signature of the Gov[ernor] [illegible] law. We print it in another col[umn] [illegible] tire. It provides,

I. For the organization of Ten [illegible] ments, one regiment from the men in Springfield who could not be taken [illegible] the six regiments organized und[er the] President's call, and one from each [illegible] old nine Congressional districts [illegible] State.

II. That when organized and [illegible] they shall go into camp for instruction [illegible] drill for thirty days, each within [illegible] trict in which it was raised.

III. That the officers and men [illegible] thus engaged, shall be paid by the [illegible] the wages to which the rank and [illegible] the Army are entitled.

IV. That the sum of one million [illegible] lars, or so much thereof as may be [illegible] sary, is appropriated to pay expenses.

[illegible]